



THE TIMES Tomorrow

Post Madhur Jaffrey, first of four guest cooks, on vegetarian cooking.

Pop Penny Perick tunes into the stalwarts of Barry Manilow's international fan club.



Fits Spectrum looks at the mammoth effort to repair the damage to Yorkshire's new coalfield.

Privatization Will contractors really clean up on hospitals' dirty washing? Part two of our series on privatization.

Progress Lord Harris of High Cross pleads for an end to the laws that impede economic advance.

TV plea of innocence by Marcos

President Marcos of the Philippines went on television to deny responsibility for the death of Benigno Aquino, and blame both the opposition and the foreign press for giving his Government bad publicity. The President's opponents pledged to continue Mr Aquino's campaign for non-violent reform.

The Libya card

Israeli intelligence material on Libyan intentions in Africa is helping the Begin Government's rapprochement with Black Africa. Liberia's main demand for resuming diplomatic relations was the sharing of the Mossad dossier on Libyan activities.

Burnt sculpture

A decision is expected today on whether to rebuild a South Bank sculpture made of 6,000 tyres. A man is being treated in hospital for severe burns.

Pound rises

The pound closed 1.1 cents up against the dollar at \$1.5290. Shares continued their record run with the FT index closing 4.7 up at 740.4.

Wembley circus

Professional (Rugby) Union teams representing England, Wales, Australia and New Zealand could be playing at Wembley early next year in the first games of a "circus" involving 200 leading players.

Ojukwu loses

Mr Ojukwu, the former Biafran leader, failed to make a political comeback in Nigeria when he was defeated in his attempt to become a federal senator.

Women at risk

Sexual harassment at work is causing women physical and mental illness, lost promotion, forcing them to leave their jobs and sometimes causing their dismissal, a TUC report says.

Stud chance

Shareef Dancer, the Arab-owned Classic winner, is to be syndicated for a probable world record sum, and will stand at stud near Newmarket.

Letters: On Soviet imperialism, from Mr Correlli Barnett; privatization, from Mr G. C. Ingram; religious broadcasting, from Mr John Whitney.

Leading articles: International Development Association; the Philippines; breakfast television. Features, pages 6-8 Greater control of public utilities; Israel's return to international favour; rocking to rule in Hungary; Spectrum: how doomed monkeys mean big business. Fashion, the marriage of pop and punk.

Computer Horizons, page 13: Big US-Scottish terminal deal for banks; finding jobs by electronics.

Obituary, page 10 Dr Eric Kamm, Sir Francis Evans, Brigadier C. C. Parkman.

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40ft dining car crushed into 6ft wreckage by impact

Irish train disaster on fail-safe system

From Richard Ford, Kildare

An investigation into the train crash in the Irish Republic on Sunday night in which seven people were killed began last night. Ten passengers were seriously hurt and another 40 are being treated in hospital.

The investigators will have to find whether the accident was caused by human error or the breakdown of a supposedly fail safe centralized signalling system, and a back-up procedure intended to prevent accidents of this kind.

The accident, involving a train from Galway to Dublin and a stationary train from Tralee, co Kerry, occurred on a piece of track where the special automatic warning system, similar to that run by British Rail, has operated for six years.

The inquiry will want to discover how it was unable to prevent the collision between two trains, each crowded with 500 passengers.

The system is controlled from a central unit at Dublin's Connolly station, which monitors train movements on that section of track.

The inquiry will also want to discover if reports that the train from Tralee had run out of diesel fuel are true and whether the guard on the train had had time to place the first of three warning detonators behind the carriages before the crash occurred.

The train from co Kerry had been affected by mechanical failure early in its journey but had managed to reach Mallow, co Cork, where its engine was changed. It was running 20 minutes late by the time it reached Cherryville.

If the fail-safe system had been working properly Mr Peter Brady, driver of the Galway train, should have stopped at a red signal at Monasteravin. The inquiry will want to know why the driver did not stop if the

signal was indeed operating properly.

In the republic if a driver passes through a red signal there is no alarm bell which rings in his cabin resulting in the brakes being automatically applied, as occurs on British Rail.

Usually in the republic the driver of a train approaching a section blocked by another train first comes across an amber signal which authorizes him to proceed very slowly to the next signal. If the section is still blocked, he will find a red signal and is forbidden to go any further but instead should leave his train, use special telephones to contact the central unit and discover the cause of the problem.

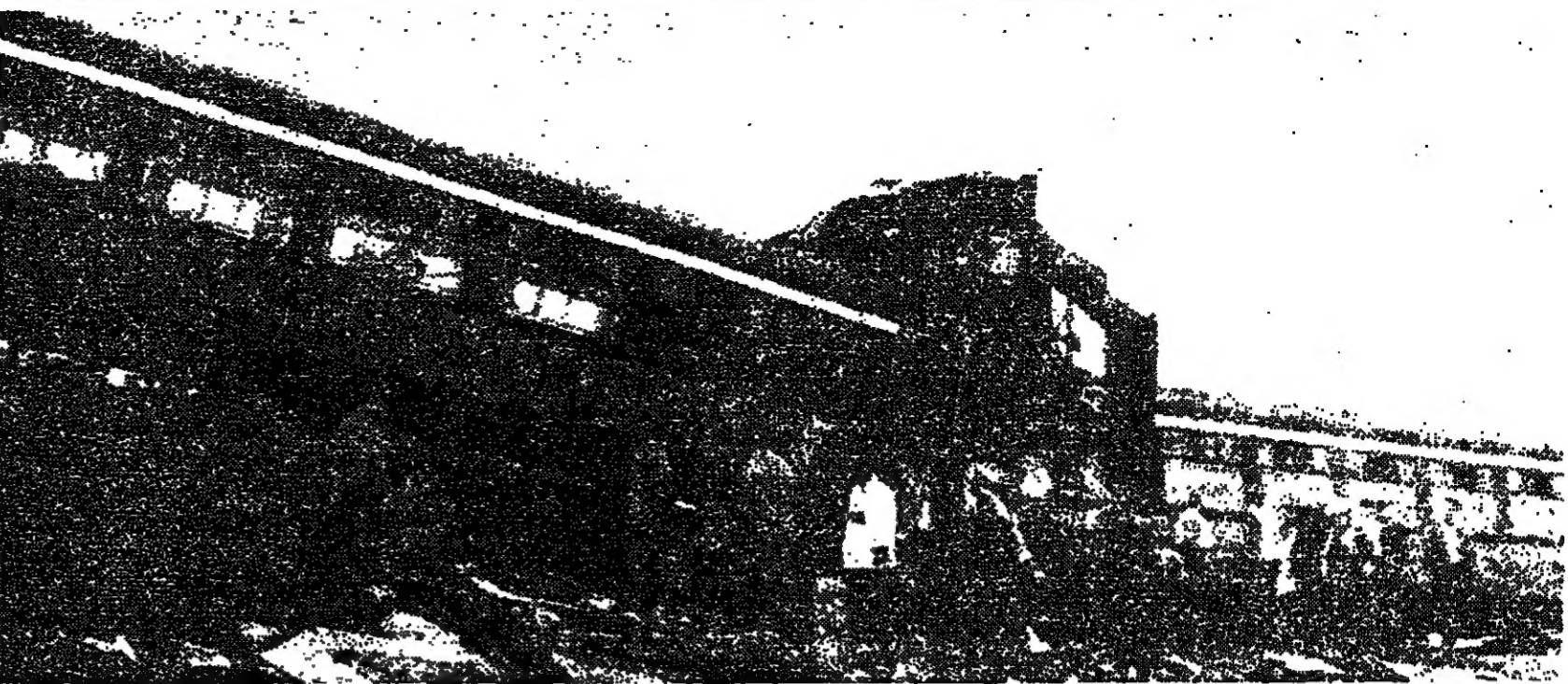
Even if there is vandalism or a fault in the system the signals are supposed to automatically turn red and cannot be changed until the system has been repaired.

Initial investigation of the collision have indicated to crash investigators that vandalism did not play a part in the tragedy, but it is too early to say whether the crash was due to the system failing or human error. A spokesman for CIE, the republic's state-run transport company, said: "The system works and has worked perfectly if it is respected and used properly."

As dawn broke yesterday the full horror of the crash was revealed with the dining car in which most of the seven dead had been travelling concentrated from 40 feet to six feet by the impact of the collision.

The force of the impact shunted the first-class carriage at the rear of the stationary Tralee train over the top of the dining car. The compartment, made of wooden body in the early 1950s, was wrecked from its steel frame as wood splintered.

Continued on back page, col 7



The telescoped dining car in which seven passengers died in the crash at Cherryville

Defence cuts 'have left Navy weak'

By Rodney Cowton, Defence Correspondent

The Royal Navy has been so badly cut back that it no longer has the balance needed for general maritime operations, it is claimed today.

The damage done by the 1981 review of defence spending was so great that "even with the recantations forced on the Government" by the Falklands conflict, the fleet shows severe defects in many kinds of operation.

Because of the Navy's weakness, only two major ports could be kept open in the face of a sustained minelaying campaign by an enemy country. Present policies might mean that the UK could not meet its commitments to the North Atlantic alliance.

These claims are made by the editor of *Jane's Fighting Ships* in the forward to the latest edition of the definitive study of world navies, published today.

Captain John Moore, in a wide-ranging attack on the policies imposed on the Navy in recent years says that the 1981 Defence Review conducted by Sir John Nott showed "a lamentable failure to appreciate the role of seapower in affairs of state". He accused the Government of "the emasculating of the Royal Navy's ships and support".

Among the specific points made by Captain Moore in the forward to the 1983-84 edition are:

- (1) The effectiveness of the nuclear-powered submarine force may be inhibited in the future by lack of numbers and by limited refuelling capacity.
- (2) The design of the planned new diesel-powered submarine, the 2400, "lags behind those of other European builders".
- (3) There is a lack of airborne early warning based on board ships "although ingenuity in the use of a helicopter with long-range radar may help".
- (4) There are insufficient "flat-decks" which can provide Harrier aircraft with effective take-off.
- (5) The continuance of orders for large frigates may be necessary, but is an expensive approach and may mean that the numbers needed may never be achieved. He notes that the Type 23 frigate costs £135m, and the planned new, "cheap", Type 23 will be between £110m and £120m. He adds "perhaps the adoption of new designs which could provide very nearly two ships for the price of one may one day come to pass".
- (6) Perhaps the largest gap in British defence lies in the same area as that of the United States, namely the capacity to deal with mines laid at sea. "It still remains unlikely that more than two major ports could be kept open during a determined mining campaign."

Captain Moore elaborated on some of these criticisms to *The Times*. He said that the reduction in the planned number of nuclear-powered fleet submarines from 20 to 17 would probably mean that in time of war only about seven could be maintained on station for a protracted period.

He did not think Britain could afford more aircraft carriers, but there were designs available for adapting basic hulls, such as tankers and container ships, to provide platforms for Harrier aircraft.

Jane's Fighting Ships, 1983-84, (Jane's Publishing Company, £55).

Brigadier General Jean Poli was due here later in the day to take command of the French ground forces which informed sources said numbered about 1,200 men and eight combat aircraft. He will bring with him about 80 special air commandos to guard the airport.

Forces on alert, page 4

Victory '83 fits wings to its keel

By Barry Pickthall

Peter de Savary, the multi-millionaire heading the Victory syndicate, Britain's challenge for the America's Cup, joined the controversy surrounding the radical winged keel on Australia II by having wings fitted to his own 12-metre yesterday for the final race against the Australian yacht in the semi-final challenge series.

The design of the wings is the result of tests by designer Ian Howlett at Southampton in January last year before being evaluated on Australia, the Victory trial horse bought after the last cup series. A spokesman said that the fins, which improve the lift generated by the foil and thus the angle that the yacht can sail to the wind, had made a dramatic difference to the performance of Australia.

The decision now to add similar wings to Victory '83 brought an immediate response from the United States Yacht Racing Union (USYRU), warning that the yacht may not now be a legal 12-metre. An hour earlier measurer Mark Vinbury, the American member of the three-man international measurement committee, had been called to the Victory dock to give a confidential ruling on the modifications.

Before leaving, he agreed that the fixed fins, which have no effect on the yacht's displacement, were indeed legal. However, shortly afterwards Peter de Savary received a letter from the American measurer saying that he was of the opinion that these wings "mark a peculiarity" and felt obliged to inform the USYRU.

Report, page 17

Moscow grain deal may herald thaw

From Richard Owen, Moscow

Mr John Block, the US Agriculture Secretary, arrives in Moscow tomorrow amid growing signs that the Andropov leadership is seeking ways of taking some of the chill out of its relationship with Washington.

Mr Block is to sign a new Soviet-American grain agreement on Thursday and leaves on Friday. Although this allows little time for substantial talks, diplomatic sources said Mr Block's visit would be more than ceremonial. He is the most senior Reagan Administration official to hold talks here since Mr George Bush, the Vice-President, briefly met Mr Andropov at the Brezhnev funeral last November.

Diplomats said an easing of Soviet-American tensions would principally depend on progress in arms control talks, but that the grain agreement was a significant step forward. Under the agreement, reached last month after three tough bargaining sessions in Moscow and Vienna, the Soviet Union is committed to buying nine million tonnes of American grain annually.

At a press conference yesterday, Senator Edward Zorinsky of Nebraska said he had been told by Soviet trade officials that Moscow was wary of further commitments because of the 1979 grain embargo, imposed by President Carter after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

Pass said yesterday that the Reagan Administration's decision to lift its ban on the export of pipeline equipment to Russia showed that Western sanctions and trade embargoes had been a "shameful failure".

Diplomats said an Andropov-Reagan summit remained "a remote possibility" in view of the current chill. Pravda complained on Sunday that the American authorities had acted with "utter lawlessness" and "impudent provocation" in trying to persuade the son of a Soviet diplomat in the United States to defect.

American diplomats said they had not yet received any indication whether President Andropov would receive Mr Block. Last week, the Soviet leader met the deputy head of States to defect.

Mr Block: More than a simple ceremonial visit to Moscow

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Chad 'will ask France to fight'

Ndjamena (Reuters) - The Chad Government said yesterday it would ask French troops to fight in a counter-offensive against Libyan-backed rebels controlling the north of the country.

"When the day comes that we are ready to stage a counter-attack on Faya-Largeau, we will ask France to join us", the Information Minister, Mr Mahamane Soumaila, told reporters.

Brigadier General Jean Poli was due here later in the day to take command of the French ground forces which informed sources said numbered about 1,200 men and eight combat aircraft. He will bring with him about 80 special air commandos to guard the airport.

Forces on alert, page 4

Health service told to cut more jobs

By Pat Healy, Social Services Correspondent

Health authorities were told yesterday that they were not doing enough to reduce staff in the health service. In a circular issued by the Department of Health and Social Security, they were instructed not to fill any vacancies unless they could produce a clear case for keeping the job.

The department denied yesterday that the new instruction amounted to a freeze on health service jobs, but said it reflected ministers' hopes that new manpower targets could be achieved, mainly through natural wastage.

The circular sets out officially for the first time the new cash limits for this year after the spending cuts announced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in July, and the proportion by which health authorities are expected to reduce staff by the end of the financial year.

The circular did not confirm whether the new cash limits will be confined to the present year, or whether they will recur next year.

Nor did it throw any light on how far meeting the manpower targets would be allowed to offset the cash cuts. It said the first obligation on authorities was to comply with the cash limits.

"To that end, they should review all their expenditure. There must be a renewed drive, with the help of all health service professions, to achieve economies and to reduce costs, particularly in the case of essential expenditure on goods and services, and there needs to be better control of NHS manpower."

Progress on manpower targets had fallen short of what was desired and expected, the circular said. Ministers believed that manpower in the health service needed to be controlled as a matter of urgency.

Within the overall targets of reductions of between 0.75 per cent and 1 per cent, posts for staff other than doctors, dentists, nurses and midwives, and professional and technical workers, were expected to fall by between 1.35 and 1.8 per cent.

Continued on back page, col 4

Walesa calls off speech to Gdansk workers

Gdansk (AP) - Several hundred pro-Solidarity demonstrators held a rally outside the Gdansk shipyard yesterday, despite the last-minute cancellation by Mr Lech Walesa of a speech to the workers there, scheduled a week ago.

"I cancelled everything, because I knew that if I did not, I would be in jail for at least a month from today," Mr Walesa told reporters as he left the shipyard after work.

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Goldsmith sued by Der Spiegel

By John Witherow

Sir James Goldsmith is facing a High Court action for alleged libel from a West German magazine for comments he made two and a half years ago.

Sir James claimed *Der Spiegel* had conducted a campaign against the Prime Minister of Bavaria, Herr Franz Josef Strauss, which was orchestrated by the KGB, the Soviet secret police.

The allegation was made before the Conservative Party media committee and published in Sir James's now defunct *Now* magazine.

"We have not done this before in England," a spokesman for *Der Spiegel* said. "But the publisher, Herr Rudolf Angsten, and the staff, who own half the magazine, felt extremely strongly about it. We have not been orchestrated by anybody, least of all the KGB."



Sir James: Allegation published in his own magazine

Sir James has waged what has amounted to a crusade against the so-called subversion of the Western media by the Soviet Union or its allies and has maintained that the Communist bloc spends billions of dollars on propaganda.

In his efforts to prove this, he announced in 1981 in a letter to *The Times* that he was offering a £50,000 for investigative journalism on infiltration.

At the weekend the Press Council criticized *The Observer* for embarrassing Sir James by innuendo, but deplored the way in which Sir James had handled the complaint.

Sir James replied that the council, in common with other British institutions, had been "penetrated" by people opposed to freedom and democracy, and as a result had lost its credibility.

Councillors group attacks Steel over his management of party

By Stephen Goodwin

The Association of Liberal Councillors yesterday criticised the way in which Mr David Steel managed the party in the run-up to the general election in June.

In particular it cites the drawing up of the Social Democratic Party-Liberal Alliance manifesto and choosing Roy Jenkins as Prime Minister-designate.

The attack comes at a sensitive time for the Liberal leader. Last week *The Times* reported that Mr Steel was expected to resign the leadership if next month's assembly at Harrogate takes away his right of veto over the election manifesto.

In a strongly worded submission prepared for the assembly the associations also accuse the liberal leadership of a lack of commitment to the strategy laid down by earlier assemblies.

"Many campaigning local Liberals have felt a clear difference between their own work and that of the national party during the past 13 years," the association says.

The association, with more than 2,000 members, claims Liberal successes at seats such as Yeovil, Gordon, Leeds West, and Southwark, Bermondsey are the result of the same

"campaigning approach" which has earned the party a substantial power base in cities and metropolitan areas.

Mr Trevor Jones, of Dorchester, the association chairman, says: "There is a real danger that the Liberal Party will spend too much time on internal navel-gazing and nipping of its constitution."

He wants the assembly to come out with a renewed commitment to the creation of a campaigning party.

"It is time for the national institutions of the party, and its leaders both inside and outside Parliament, to understand that it is their job to provide the campaigning leadership and commitment which is needed," Mr Jones says.

In a rebuttal for Mr Steel, the association expresses dissatisfaction about the Alliance which, it says, cannot continue in its present form.

"We are unhappy about the failure to put forward a clear programme of radical reform at the election. But the concern is with the effect of the Alliance on the mechanics of decision-making, and the presentation, as well as with the content," the association says.

"The way in which the joint programme and Prime Minister designate were determined was profoundly undemocratic. The

way in which the Alliance has operated on the ground has resulted in a lot of wasted time and energies, and in some cases reduced our effectiveness and public impact."

"We must not approach another general election with similar mistakes or with another arbitrary seats allocation process."

The association maintains that the continued existence of two separate Alliance parties cannot be sustained in the long run. It calls for a democratisation of the structures of the Alliance at a national level and encouragement of integration at a local level.

The association intends to ask its own members to support a programme that will promote joint Liberal/SDP council groups and allow associate membership of the association for SDP members. It also supports the principle of joint selection of candidates for European Parliament elections.

The document adds that it is important that moves towards what it describes as an "organic merger" should be optional. "Integration should be encouraged where Liberals and Social Democrats want it."

Mr Steel's high standing with the electorate is the subject of an indirect warning by the association.

TUC affiliation fees to increase by 26%

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

The TUC is increasing its affiliation fees by 26 per cent in order to make up a deficit of £300,000 this year and mounting financial problems thereafter. Delegates to next month's Trades Union Congress in Blackpool will be asked to approve a two-stage rise in per capita payments from the existing level of 47.5p to 60p a year. Even this will mean a reduction in the labour movement's reserves.

Details of the TUC's financial position were published for the first time yesterday, and they disclose a gloomy picture of falling membership, rising expenditure and a tight squeeze on services to members.

The TUC general council's report to Congress states that if membership affiliation fees do not rise, there would be a net deficit this year of £300,000, bringing the movement's administration fund down to about £800,000.

Expenditure in 1983 is expected to be £5,150,000, a record, as the trade union centre spends more on its organisation in the regions and implements projects under its development programme. In an effort to contain costs, the TUC is

examining the contribution that micro-technology can offer.

The general council is proposing that per capita affiliation fees should rise by 7 1/2p from January 1, 1984 and by a further 5p from January 1985. But the new subscription of 60p a head - 50 per cent up from January 1982 - is still not enough to halt the slide.

If the objective was to restore TUC funds to the level of last year, then it would be necessary to impose an increase of twice the proposed level next January, the report adds. This was rejected "to avoid undue financial pressure on the unions".

As it stands, the financial package will provide the TUC with an estimated extra income of £750,000 next year, leaving reserves of £400,000 at the end of 1984 and avoiding the prospect of a 1985 deficit.

The report also discloses that membership has fallen so fast that the TUC was obliged to repay to unions £285,000 "overpaid" in the wake of over-optimistic affiliation levels in 1981 and expects to make further repayments of the same kind when the 1982 affiliation figures are corrected.

Conviction for 'wrong man' threat

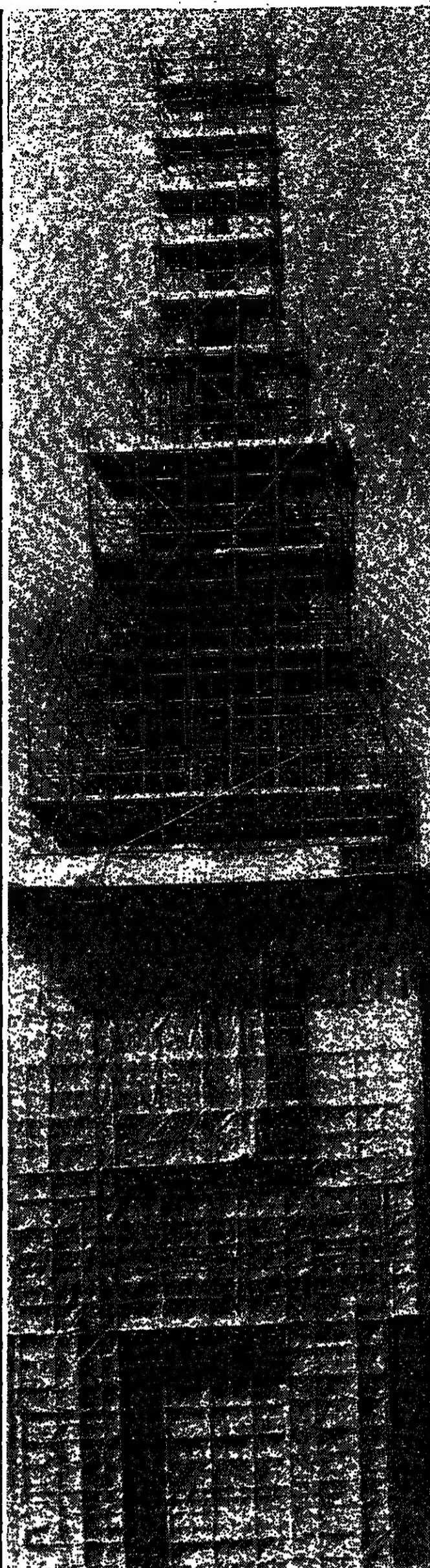
James Burns spent months building up dossiers on the family of the man he believed was his wife's lover, Wood Green Crown Court in north London was told yesterday.

He then harassed the family with hundreds of telephone calls and threatened to murder the man, Mr Michael O'Connor, aged 29. But Burns, father of five, had chosen the wrong man, Mr Charles Byers, for the prosecution, told the court.

It was a friend of Mr O'Connor who was having an affair with Burns's wife. Mr Byers said the dossier compiled by Burns even included copies of birth certificates relating to the O'Connor family.

Burns, aged 35, unemployed, of Percy Road, Isleworth, west London, received an eight-month prison sentence suspended for two years after a jury found him guilty of three charges of making threats to murder. The Recorder, Lord Elystan-Morgan, said Burns had conducted a "well planned and carefully executed campaign to wage fear and terror" against the O'Connor family, of Tottenham, north London.

But the judge accepted that Burns had been distraught when his wife walked out on him



Under wraps: The 320ft clock tower at the Palace of Westminster, which houses Big Ben, is taking on the appearance of a giant Meccano kit as renovation work continues inside a cobweb of scaffolding and sheeting. One of the clock faces is virtually obliterated. The work is the most visible stage of a six-year programme of restoration on the Victorian buildings. (Photograph: Brian Harris).

Record number of Scouts to go abroad to help Third World

By David Nicholson-Lord

A record number of Scouts are expected to take part in overseas activities ranging from expeditions and outdoor sports to community work in developing countries this year, according to the Scout Association.

More than 16,000 members, including an increasing number of girls, will have gone abroad by the end of September. Many of these will be in the 16 to 20 age range of the Venture Scouts, the fastest growing area of Scout membership.

In contrast with the recent decline of scouting membership in Britain, Venture Scouting has increased from a membership of 30,000 in 1979 to more than 36,000 this year. It is the only area of scouting where girls are allowed: they now make up

about 20 per cent of overall numbers.

The record numbers of all age groups going abroad is put down by the association partly to lack of challenge in Britain. "Places to camp in this country that can offer the right sort of challenge are becoming less available," Mr Jack Olden, an association official, said yesterday.

Venture scouting was popular because it was organized on democratic and cooperative lines, with maximum participation in planning projects.

Parties of Venture Scouts, including a group from Berkshire, will next year be travelling to villages in Kenya and Sri Lanka to install piped water supplies as part of the United

Nations' "water decade" campaign. A group from Rotherham, South Yorkshire, last year piped water two miles to Balam, a village in the Himalayas, foothills of Nepal, after raising £30,000.

Another group, from Ilford, Essex, built an adventure playground for handicapped children at a Salvation Army centre in Begova, eastern Ghana.

Those returning from expeditions overseas, Mr Olden added, displayed a radical change in attitude. "They appreciate their home and their parents more. They appreciate all those facilities in their own home they have always taken for granted."

Telecom chief attacks union critics

Sir George Jefferson, British Telecom chairman, has attacked opponents in the corporation to the Government's privatization policy. (Bill Johnston writes).

The unexpected attack is contained in a special edition of the corporation's staff newspaper, *Telecom Today*.

No union is mentioned but the unions representing most of the 240,000 employees of British Telecom oppose the Government's plans to privatize half of the corporation and to encourage private sector competition.

Sir George says: "This is undoubtedly the way to destroy jobs, not protect them as the militants claim."

The BT Office Engineering Union has refused to connect Mercury to a public telephone network and are now engaged in industrial action against the partners of Mercury - Cable & Wireless, Barclays Merchant Bank and British Petroleum.

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WALES WORKS WELL IN MID GLAMORGAN

Greenham Common women's visit to Russia seeks to 'end paranoia'

By Nicholas Timmins

Thirty women, including founders of the Greenham Common peace camp, are to visit Moscow next month for a 17-day visit to the Soviet Union.

More than £12,000 has been raised by Women for Life on Earth to make the trip possible and Mrs Karen Cutler, one of the organizers, said yesterday that they had now received confirmation from the official Soviet peace and women's committees that they were expected.

The visit comes after a trip to

Moscow in May by Mrs Cutler and Mrs Ann Pettit, two of the organizers of the original march to Greenham Common. When they met official and unofficial peace groups in Moscow and arranged the second larger visit.

Mrs Cutler said the women would divide into four groups and visit various parts of the Soviet Union, including parts of Georgia and Lithuania, as well as Leningrad.

Visits had been arranged, through the Soviet women's committee, to hospitals and training colleges. However,

plenty of time had been left to allow the women to meet whomever they liked, Mrs Cutler added.

The aim of the visit, she said, was "human contact", to try to overcome the paranoia on both sides "and that starts with personal contact".

"There are all these fears on both sides. In this country there is fear of the Russians and Soviet society and they see us as the aggressive countries of Nato. We want to start at the bottom and get rid of some of these fears by talking."

Health service and the cuts: 2 Managers refuse to suggest victims

By Pat Healy, Social Services Correspondent

The seven people who manage hospital services in the Bristol and Weston district health authority have declined to come up with any suggestions as to how they can meet their share of the £788,000 cash cut imposed in the Chancellor's spending cuts announced in July.

To meet cuts of that order, on top of the efficiency savings already imposed, would mean cutting major services, the unit managers say. If that is the case, it is up to the district health authority (DHA) to decide as a matter of policy which major services they want to go.

The district management team met abortively on Wednesday to try to identify where major services could be cut. Mr Vincent Harrall, the district administrator, says that the fact has already been cut and now they are being asked to cut into the bone.

"It is like trying to walk up an escalator that is going down," he said. "People used to be proud to work in the health service. Now they feel embattled and wonder where the next cut is coming."

Before the July cuts, and before the manpower targets for this year were communicated at the end of the month, the district had already cut jobs by 114, reduced working hours and closed several wards.

Three wards are closed at the Winsford orthopaedic hospital, which serves the whole of Avon county; one ward at the

Children's Hospital, 40 per cent of whose patients come from outside the district's boundaries. Another four wards have been closed at the Royal Infirmary, three of them surgical.

Local people are still bitter that the Wendover Maternity Hospital has closed. Mothers now have to travel up to 15 miles to the Bristol Maternity Hospital to have their babies in the high-tech atmosphere common to many modern hospitals. As an economy measure, they are now required to take with them nappies and sheets for their babies.

The district has managed to raise extra cash by taking over from a private contractor the laundry service for neighbouring Southmead district, and by agreeing to train nurses from a private hospital near by in cardiac surgery.

But it still has to make cuts of about £1.3m this year and lose another 90 jobs, although another 150 nurses are needed. Mr Roy Bennett, the district nursing officer, said in his 1982 report that it would be naive to assume that the nursing service had managed to maintain a safe level of patient care. The nursing service was £3.3m underfunded; Mr Bennett was given £600,000 more to employ some of the nurses still needed.

He now says that patient care is at a safe level only because of the goodwill of nurses, who are working extra hours without being paid overtime.

Local GPs are already noticing the effect. Dr Peter Featherstone, who works in a health centre serving the deprived areas of St Paul's and Montpelier, says the hospitals are now discharging patients with only a day's supply of drugs. They used to supply enough for two weeks.

Dr Featherstone's health centre has also experienced a doubling from 6,000 to 12,000 patients seen at its treatment rooms, where minor operations and casualty work can be done. At the same time, there has been a sharp fall in the patients seen at the casualty department of the Royal Infirmary.

Those are just some of the ways in which cuts in health service budgets increase costs in the family practitioner services. The Bristol and Weston district management team (DMT) is not alone in accusing the Department of Health and Social Security of failing to take account of the interdependence of the various parts of its empire.

Mr Douglas Cook, branch secretary for the National and Local Government Officers' Association, put the point directly to Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, when the TUC health services committee met him last month.

Mr Cook asked how the department's economic problem would be solved by seeking more health service workers, who would then claim social

security. He says Mr Fowler had no answer.

Dr David Burman, consultant paediatrician at the Bristol Children's Hospital and a member of the DMT, says the short-sighted nature of present DHSS policy goes further. The department is encouraging greater efficiency in bed use, which means faster discharges of patients and closing wards at weekends.

But the most expensive time a patient is in hospital is during the first few days, so admitting more patients and discharging them sooner adds to costs.

Nevertheless, the DMT expects to be able to meet its revised cash limits by rejigging capital programmes, penalising departments that were over-spent last year, and by bringing forward its manpower targets to January 1 instead of April 1 next year.

It is expected to lead to cuts in patient care, which is why the unit managers have abdicated direct responsibility to the health authority.

Mr Paul Barker, whose unit includes the Royal Infirmary, the eye hospital, the radiotherapy centre, and the Dental Hospital, says the cuts are irrational and remove the ability of managers to make decisions.

Changes in policy must, he says, be made by the DHA in public, so that the damage being done to the health service can be clearly explained.

Concluded

Soldier kept secret papers in caravan

Warrant Officer Euan Dear, who took home 74 classified documents and stored them in a caravan, pleaded guilty to two charges under the Official Secrets Act yesterday.

Ten of the documents were secret, 23 confidential, and the rest restricted. Lieutenant-Colonel John Mitchell, for the prosecution, told a court martial at Bulford Camp, Wiltshire.

The papers related to Warrant Officer Dear's work as acting chief clerk of the Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers at the Army Air Centre, Middle Wallop, Hampshire.

Warrant Officer Dear, aged 41, who had served in Borneo, Malaysia and Yemen took them back to his married quarters in Andover, Hampshire, before he went on leave, Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell said.

"It is accepted there was no malice on the part of the accused. He took home these documents to cover up his own

inefficiency - it was an attempt to catch up in his own time."

Warrant Officer Dear admitted retaining 16 documents at Andover between October 4 and 12 last year, and a further 58 documents at Andover on October 15. He also admitted stealing army rail warrants on four occasions, forging a claim for allowances and dishonestly obtaining £294 by false claims, for mileage allowances.

Mr Andrew Kirkcaldy, for the defence, said that Warrant Officer Dear was an exemplary soldier until he was posted to Middle Wallop, where he found his section was seriously undermanned. His marriage had also run into trouble and he was drinking excessively.

He was sentenced to be dismissed from the service, imprisoned for six months, and reduced to the ranks. Findings and sentence are subject to confirmation.

Anglo-US steel link plan 'dead'

Mr Ian MacGregor's plan to export semi-finished steel from Ravenscraig plant in Motherwell to the Fairless works in Pennsylvania is dead, a Scottish Labour MP said yesterday.

Dr Jeremy Bray, MP for Motherwell, South, also called on Mr Cecil Parkinson, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, to consult US Government officials in an attempt to terminate the British Steel Corporation chairman's scheme.

Two weeks ago Mr MacGregor said his plan was all but ready.

Dr Bray said the plan was the "hottest talking point in US industry" and he was putting pressure on the Government to introduce measures protecting the industry against imports.

He said: "I firmly believe the deal is dead, but it is time for the British Government to step in to prevent further damage being done by continuing talks."

Union leaders at Ravenscraig and Fairless fear the deal would mean the loss of about 2,000 jobs in each plant.

Dr Bray said US Steel, which owns Fairless, is already cooperating with the unions to consider alternative futures for the Pennsylvania works.

Some of the 2,000 workers dismissed by Highland Fabricators last week have been invited to reapply for their jobs at the company's oil platform yard at Nigg on the Moray Firth.

Overseas selling prices for steel are down 10 per cent since the start of the year, according to the British Steel Corporation. The company's oil platform yard at Nigg on the Moray Firth.

Overseas selling prices for steel are down 10 per cent since the start of the year, according to the British Steel Corporation. The company's oil platform yard at Nigg on the Moray Firth.

Sexual harassment causes physical and mental illness, TUC report says

By Amanda Haigh

Sexual harassment at work is causing women physical and mental illness, lost promotion, forcing them to leave their jobs, and even resulting in their dismissal, according to a TUC guide published today.

The guide, *Sexual Harassment at Work*, says that the stress caused by sexual harassment has been linked to depression and physical illness such as cystitis, headaches, digestive problems, nausea, general physical disability, and lack of resistance to infection.

It urges unions to take issue seriously and join in a campaign to combat it. Many trade unionists had not yet recognized sexual harassment as a serious problem and still regarded it as a "fuss about nothing", the guide says.

Mrs Anne Gibson, secretary of the TUC's women's advisory committee, which compiled the guide as a result of a TUC's women's conference mandate, said: "This problem is much more widespread than anybody had thought".

"Individual cases include: a journalist who dreaded going in for the evening shift because of constant unwanted touching and being stopped and trapped

in the locker area; young women who had to drop out of an apprenticeship scheme for electricians because of the constant touching, ribbing, innuendoes, and sex talk among the men; and office workers whose bosses suggest they might like to stay behind after work or spend a weekend with them."

No precise figures were available, but the harassment of women occurred across the whole spectrum of employment, in both blue and white-collar jobs, she said.

The guide includes the kind of behaviour that must not be tolerated in future: leering, ridicule, embarrassing remarks or jokes, unwelcome comments about dress or appearance, deliberate abuse, the offensive use of pin-ups, pornographic pictures, repeated unwanted physical contact, demands for sexual favours, and physical assaults on workers. Unions would not support members sexually harassing other workers.

The TUC recommends that unions should include a clause in agreements negotiated with employers that would treat sexual harassment as a form of discrimination and would set up speedy and confidential

grievance procedures for the victims of such behaviour.

Although the victims of sexual harassment are usually women, the guide emphasizes that it is also applicable to men.

The employers' organization, the CBI, said it would not comment on the proposals before seeing the guide.

The guide calls on individual male trade unionists to examine their behaviour towards female colleagues and make sure that any actions that they may regard as "near the knuckle" but "only good clean fun" do not constitute sexual harassment.

Victims are asked to keep notes of each incident and inform union representatives immediately. The harasser should be warned that legal action could be taken against him.

The guide adds: "Too often women workers are seen in terms of their family caring roles, and not as workers attempting to earn their living."

Sexual Harassment at Work (Publications Dept, TUC, Great Russell Street, London WC1B 3LS, 15p).



Sophie Birdwood (left), the victim of mistaken identity, and Miss Carolyn Herbert, who was at Balmoral.

Mix-up leaves press little to coo about

By David Hewson

The name of Prince Andrew's latest girlfriend - if, indeed he has one - remained a secret last night after a classic West Street case of mistaken identity.

The prince, who is reported to have ended his friendship with Miss Koo Stark, the American actress, spent the weekend at Balmoral with Miss Sophie Birdwood, according to a pack of national

tabloids, led by the *Daily Mirror*, yesterday.

That was news to Miss Birdwood, aged 19, last year's Deb of the Year and daughter of Lord Birdwood - and with good reason. At the time when she was supposed to be spending her time with the third-in-line to the throne, she was in fact, on holiday.

Miss Birdwood's return to Britain yesterday somewhat puzzled to find herself in the

midst of such fuss, provided a double alibi. Not only was it obvious she was out of the country, but she also was clearly not the person whose photograph appeared in newspapers above her name.

"I am not amused", Miss Birdwood told journalists at Heathrow airport.

While the strength of such denials may have her halfway down the Isle of St Paul's in the eyes of the foreign press,

things were stirring back home. The subject of the photograph identified as initially as Miss Birdwood was now categorically confirmed as Miss Carolyn Herbert, aged 21, the only daughter of Lord Forrester, the Queen's racing manager.

Was she the Prince's new girlfriend? Not according to Buckingham Palace, which merely said that Miss Herbert was Prince Andrew's guest.

Sex attack hunt centres on brown German car

The hunt for three men who sexually attacked a boy aged six after abducting him from a street near his home in Brighton centred yesterday on a large brown left-hand drive car with German number plates.

A woman noticed the car, which had black numbers on a white plate, when it bounced off a kerb near the spot where the boy was abducted. She told the police that it was driven by a big man with dark hair with a fair-haired front seat passenger; she is not sure whether this person was a man or a woman. In the back was a teenage boy, about 15 years old, and a little boy she recalls as having fair hair.

The descriptions tally with those of three men seen in a newsagent's shop used by the victim and his twin brother earlier on the evening of the attack.

Police are now checking on the owners of the 92 cars that took the next available Newhaven-Dieppe ferry a few hours after the boy was attacked. They have asked for the help of French and German police.

A brown car or a dark car is the most consistent element of all the likely sightings of the men that were thrown up in the massive police operation on Sunday night in the Brighton area when hundreds of motorists were questioned.

The police have confirmed that their inquiries have been hampered by difficulties communicating with the boy, who has a speech impediment.

WPC Terry Micklam, who has been trained to deal with child abuse cases and who is befriending the boy, said: "His state of shock is decreasing now. He is quite a happy little boy, but there are times when he is unhappy and thinks about what happened. He does talk a bit more about what has happened."

Police are also looking for a man seen talking to the boy earlier in the evening of the attack. He is described as between 50 or 60, of slim build, 5ft 9in tall, with grey hair. He was wearing an open neck shirt and check trousers.

Theatre buyer

Andrew Lloyd Webber, the composer, is expected to announce today that he is buying the Palace Theatre in Cambridge Circus, which is valued at up to £2m.

Young prefer building societies

By Lorna Bourke

A survey has revealed that more than half of all teenagers over 16 have building society accounts, even though most are non-taxpayers.

Tax on building society interest is deducted at source and is not reclaimable by non-taxpayers - yet 34 per cent of all children invest in a building society and in the 16 to 19 age group the proportion is 52 per cent.

Nearly 20 per cent of all building society investors are under 25, though they account for only 4 per cent of investments held in society funds.

Banks have significantly less appeal to junior investors. Only 10 per cent of the under-fives hold a bank account. The figure is 17 per cent for children aged 10 to 15.

National Savings Bank, probably the most suitable investment for a child, does little better. Only 13 per cent of under-fives have an account,

the figure rising to 21 per cent at ages 10 to 15.

The survey was conducted by the British Market Research Bureau on behalf of the Building Societies' Association. It also reveals wide regional differences in saving patterns - 75 per cent of adults in the South-East hold building society investment accounts, while only half the adults in Scotland save with a society.

Overall 57 per cent of adults have a building society account but only 32 per cent save with high street banks - though six out of 10 adults run a bank current account.

Savers in the South-East appear to be more sophisticated and make most use of financial institutions generally. Nearly 20 per cent of adults in this area also have National Savings Bank accounts of some sort, but the figure is less than 7 per cent in the North.

Wales, which has one of the

lowest proportions of building society investors, has the highest incidence of saving with the National Savings Bank - 22 per cent of all adults.

House prices are rising at an annual rate of between 10 and 12 per cent but there is unlikely to be a big price boom, the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors says in its latest survey published today (Baron Phillips writes).

During the three months to the end of July half the estate agents taking part in the survey report rises of between 1 and 5 per cent. But the institution says there are marked regional variations. Many agents say there have been no price increases. In the Midlands, agents report that prices have levelled off following rises earlier this year.

Demand is still running high among first-time buyers for pre-1919 terrace houses.

White asbestos risk report challenged

By David Nicholson-Lord

A report being considered today by the Health and Safety Commission seriously underestimates the risk of cancer for those exposed to white asbestos, the type still in general use in Britain, it was claimed yesterday.

The report, written by members of the medical Research Council (MRC), include Professor Donald Acheson, shortly to become chief medical officer at the Department of Health and Social Security, calls for a formal ban on new blue and brown asbestos products and the replacement of white asbestos by substitutes.

Its authors said there was an attempt by the Health and Safety Executive, the enforcement arm of the commission, to suppress it when it was published last month.

researchers ignored case-history studies, including one made into 27 mesothelioma patients at Hackney Hospital, north-east London, which appear to indicate that the use of asbestos is more at risk than those working in its manufacture.

Mrs Nancy Tait, secretary of Spaid, said: "This sort of evidence shows that the widespread concern about asbestos in the general environment is justified but the commission is going to say it is not. The report just has not looked at enough evidence to be able to form any conclusion at all."

Professor Acheson said the figure of 171, if accurate, represented deaths where there was good evidence of the type of asbestos exposure. Most did not carry that information on the death certificate.

The debate about the hazards of white asbestos is expected to dominate today's meeting of the commission, which is being viewed as one of the most critical yet on the future use of asbestos by British industry.

Hundreds of families living on a south London council estate are to be moved out after the discovery of asbestos.

More than 320 tenants living on the Livingstone Estate, Battersea, built in 1972, were told yesterday of the decision by Wandsworth Council. The asbestos was found by accident as council housing staff were checking walls.

The MRC report, however, finds little evidence of a link between white asbestos and mesothelioma, a cancer that causes an estimated 400 deaths each year. That finding was challenged yesterday by the Society for the Prevention of Asbestos and Industrial Diseases (Spaid).

According to Spaid which has analysed the research data considered by the MRC, the report bases its conclusions on a sample of only 171 mesothelioma deaths, out of a total of 3,957 cited in official figures for the 1968-81 period.

Spaid also says that the

Extradition granted for accused Germans

An extradition order against two Germans accused of terrorist offences was granted yesterday at Bow Street Magistrates' Court, London. It is subject to confirmation by the Home Secretary.

Walter Kexel, aged 22, a far-right, and Ulrich Tillman, aged 21, a journalist, were said by the prosecution to have belonged to a neo-Nazi group with Soviet sympathies which was responsible for planting bombs under American servicemen's cars in Germany.

The pair were accused jointly of two armed robberies, three attempted murders, two ex-

plosions, conspiracy to cause explosion, and one charge of causing actual bodily harm. Kexel faces three separate charges of armed robbery.

The order was granted on all charges by Mr David Hopkins, the magistrate.

Mr Alan Jones, prosecuting, said Kexel was the leader of the group, which allegedly netted more than £100,000 in armed robberies.

Mr Jones said that four members of the group were arrested in Germany last February and Kexel and Tillman fled to Britain.

Tube killing charge men remanded

Three men from north London accused of murdering Mr Peter Clarke, security guard, at Belsize Park Underground station on Friday were remanded in police custody until Thursday by Highgate magistrates yesterday.

They were: James Browne, aged 22, a street trader, of Herbert Street, Kentish Town, Terence Ellis, aged 45, a taxi driver, of Ewart Grove, Wood Green, and James Killick, aged 18, a delivery man, of Beaumont Walk, Hampstead.

Det Insp William Griffiths, of the Flying Squad, told the court that the defendants were interviewed further.

Mr Clarke, aged 52, who was married, had two children, lived in Marlock Road, Ilford, Essex. He worked for PPR Security, which is based in Ilford.

Marathon field up to 20,000

The number of runners in the London Marathon will be increased from 19,000 to 20,000 next year. Disabled competitors, about whose status there was a dispute with the Greater London Council this year, will start 15 minutes early to prevent bottlenecks.

A computerized system will process applications to avoid queues outside post offices. The race will be on May 13.

Couple killed

Mr Michael Matthews, aged 25, and his wife Sandra, aged 24, from Wembley, north London, who were married on Saturday, died yesterday after being involved in a collision with a lorry near Dover at the start of their honeymoon.

Child sex charge

A man aged 35 from Guildford, Surrey, who was charged with having unlawful sexual intercourse with a girl aged seven, was remanded in custody for eight days by Guildford magistrates yesterday.

£160,000 raid

Jewellery valued at more than £160,000, including a £100,000 gold and diamond necklace, was stolen from the home of an Arab in Old Windsor, Berkshire, on Saturday night, it was disclosed yesterday.

PC accused

Police Constable Philip Mason, aged 21, was remanded on bail by Teesside magistrates yesterday accused of indecently assaulting two girls aged 12 and 15 and a woman in Middlesbrough.

More families falling into debt, survey says

Increasing number of people are falling into debt, with more than 100,000 inquiries a year involving debt being referred to the Citizens Advice Bureau.

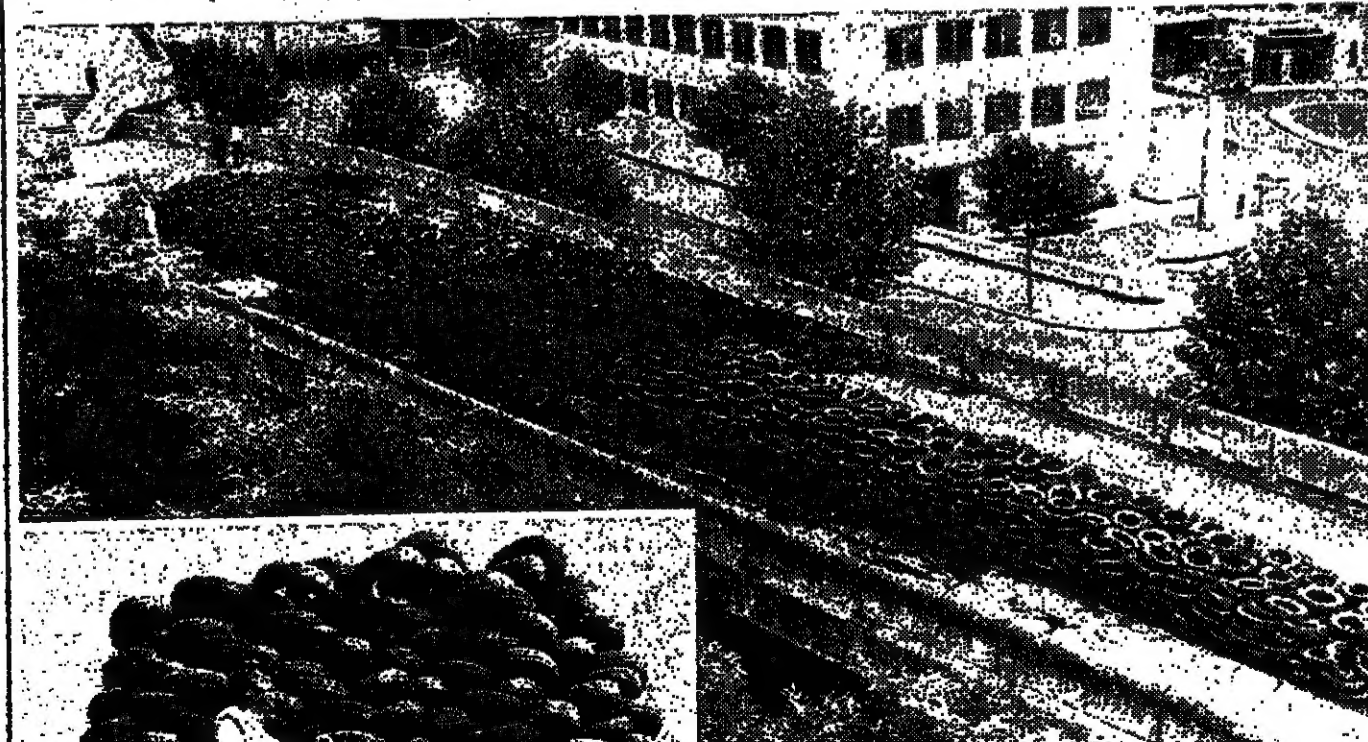
"It is no longer just the poor who cannot manage - widespread redundancy has created a new class of debtor, the white-collar or skilled worker used to a relatively high standard of living," Ms Camilla Dinkel says in the latest edition of the National Consumer Council's magazine.

"The single most likely cause of debt, according to research by the West Midlands Money Advice Project is sudden loss of income through redundancy, bereavement, or divorce."

Families with children are most likely to get into debt, the research reveals, with the elderly who have learnt over the years to live on a very low income and single childless people least at risk.

"There is hardly a national chain store that does not offer instant credit of up to £100 or more. Credit cards are easy to come by and it is possible by getting several cards to obtain a very considerable amount of credit."

A report soon to be published by the council calls for a number of reforms including changes in the laws that deal with debt recovery.



The burnt-out sculpture and (left) Mr Mach on his work (Photographs: John Manning (top) and Brian Harris).

Burnt sculpture may be replaced, gallery says

Mr David Mach, sculptor of the submarine that was set alight early yesterday outside the Royal Festival Hall in London, said after inspecting the damage that he hoped the model would be rebuilt (Kenneth Gosling writes).

A spokesman for the Hayward Gallery, which mounted the Sculpture Show in association with the Serpentine Gallery with Arts Council and Greater London Council finance, said it was likely that a decision about rebuilding would be taken today.

Mr Mach said he had been shocked to hear of the 170ft-long Polaris submarine model's being vandalized,

"especially since during the building of the sculpture I had considerable public support".

The condition of a man who suffered severe burns in the fire was said last night to have "deteriorated slightly".

Mr James Gore-Graham, aged 37, a designer, of Collet Gardens, Hammersmith, London, was taken to St Thomas's Hospital and transferred to the burns unit of Queen Mary's Hospital, Roehampton. He was said to be in a critical condition, suffering 90 per cent burns.

Forensic scientists have been studying the remains of the submarine. Patrol cars are understood to have been found among the 6,000 tyres

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How to apply. To qualify for either scheme you must have a confirmed or provisional place on a UK degree course and you must graduate before your 26th birthday. You must also be a UK resident.

For more information write to Captain S.G. Palmer RN, Officer Entry Section, Dept. 205, Old Admiralty Building, Spring Gardens, London SW1A 2BE.

Or call in at any Royal Navy and Royal Marines Careers Information Office.



The Aquino assassination

Marcos defends himself on TV

Manila (AFP, Reuters) - President Ferdinand Marcos of the Philippines appeared on government television yesterday to deny responsibility for the assassination of his political opponent, Benigno Aquino. He blamed opposition leaders and foreign reporters for the bad international publicity his regime has received because of the Aquino case.

He appeared with his wife, Imelda, and members of his Cabinet. There had been rumours that he was either dead, seriously ill or in a coma.

Mr Salvador Laurel, president of the 12-party coalition known as the United Nationalist Democratic Organization (Unido), called yesterday for a non-violent campaign for democratic reforms, and said the killing would unite the opposition to the Marcos Government.

"We are resolved we are going to the people and tell them what is going on. We are not just going to talk. We are going to move," he said. He added that it was possible that some of the Government's opponents would "go to the hills".

The Unido statement read by Mr Laurel condemned Mr Aquino's murder as brutal and treacherous, and said that those left behind would continue his struggle to restore human rights



President Marcos: Quelled rumours he was dead

and freedom and to avert revolution.

Mr Aquino returned despite government warnings that there were threats to his life from personal enemies, and that he would be sent back to the military prison from which he was released in 1980, so he could have heart surgery in the United States.

The statement also questioned the "mysterious circumstances" of Mr Aquino's death, and asked how the gunman, who was immediately killed by security guards, had penetrated airport security.

Mr Laurel said a post-mortem examination showed that Mr Aquino was shot from a

distance of less than 18 inches and that President Marcos should assume "full responsibility" for failing to protect him.

The results showed that the single bullet that passed through the back of Mr Aquino's head and travelled downwards, yet the alleged assassin was said to be six inches shorter than Mr Aquino.

The body of the presumed assassin "has mysteriously disappeared," Mr Laurel said.

He said he had received several reports that martial law had been re-imposed by Mr Marcos, and called on the President to say whether they were true.

A power failure which paralysed most of Manila yesterday fuelled rumours of violent political unrest after the murder. Government and military authorities appeared later on television to say it had been caused by a break in transmission lines, and to dispel the rumours of bombings, riots and student deaths.

TAIPEI: Taiwan said yesterday it did not know that Mr Aquino, who arrived in Manila on a China Airlines flight from Taipei, had been in the country (Reuters reports).

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said there was no record of anyone entering or leaving under the name of Aquino. The Communications Minis-

ter, Mr Lien Chan, said that Mr Aquino must have been travelling under an assumed name without the airline's knowledge.

Worldwide condemnation: The US Government has condemned in the "strongest possible terms" the "cowardly and despicable" murder of Mr Aquino (Our Foreign Staff writes).

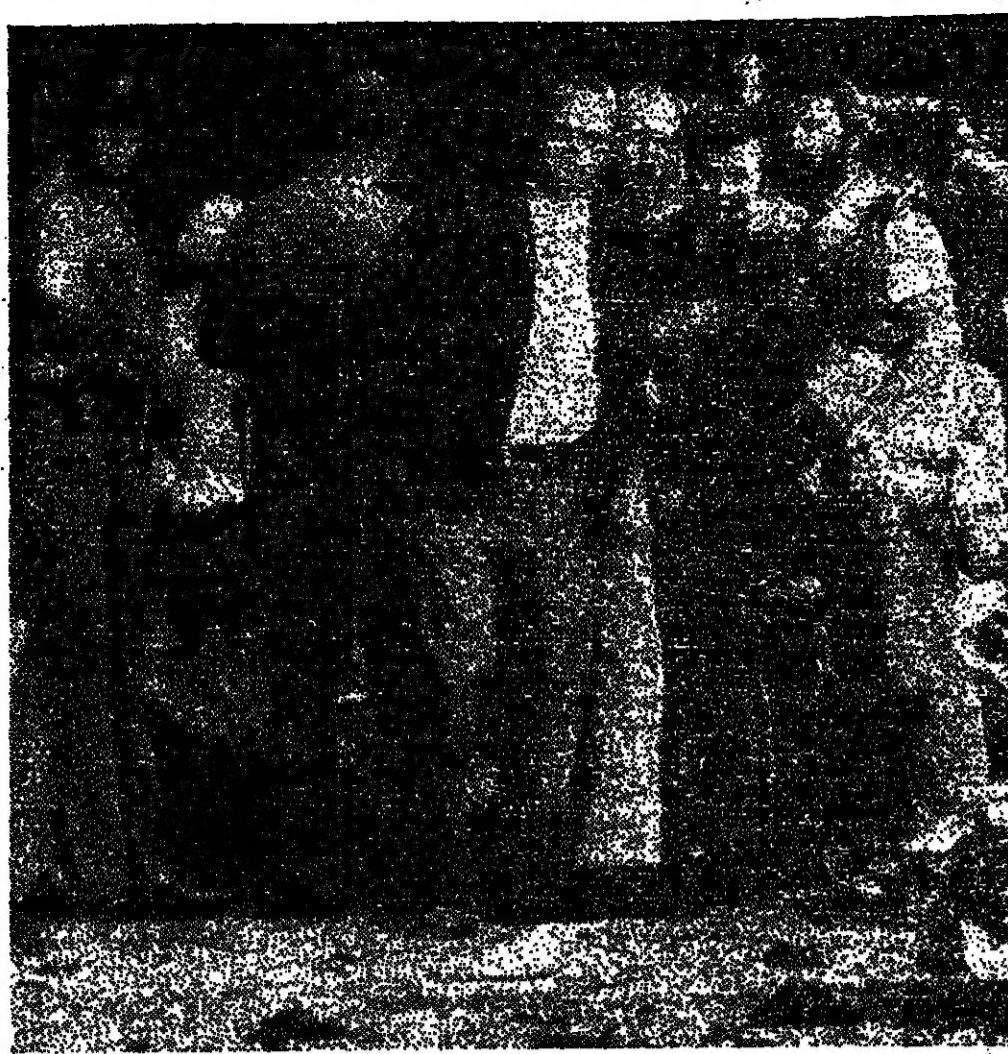
A State Department statement said that the US Government "trusts that the Government of the Philippines will swiftly and vigorously track down the perpetrators of this political assassination and bring them to justice and punish them to the fullest extent of the law".

President Reagan will go ahead with a visit to the Philippines in early November during a two-week Asian tour.

France also condemned the murder, describing it as a blow to hopes of democratic debate in the Philippines.

Australia condemned the assassination, while Japan expressed concern and said it would closely watch developments.

In Tokyo the Chief Cabinet Secretary, Mr Masaharu Gotoda, said: "We extend our sincere condolences. We hope the facts will be probed by the Philippines Government at the earliest possible date." Leading article, page 9



Crash aftermath: A survivor (right) helping police at the scene after 11 people had been killed when an aircraft carrying 24 skydivers and two pilots crashed on to a

road in northern Washington state. The aircraft, a twin-engine Lockheed Lodestar, burnt out after crashing on Sunday near the town of Stanwood.

Bombs rock army centre in Bronx

New York (AP) - Two bombs exploded at a United States Army reserve centre in the Bronx area of New York early yesterday and police think that several earlier New York bombings.

No injuries were reported, but the blasts caused extensive damage to the five-storey brick building and to a number of military vehicles.

A police spokesman said that a group calling itself the United Freedom Front had claimed responsibility as it had done for previous blasts in Queens and on Long Island.

Mass grave in Yugoslavia

Zagreb (AP) - A mass grave holding the remains of people killed at the Jasenovac death camp by members of the Ustaša, a Second World War Croatian extremist organization, has been found on the banks of the Sava river.

The Zagreb daily *Vjesnik* said the discovery was made by fishermen because of the river's extremely low water level this summer.

Mrs Nixon ill

Washington (AP) - Mrs Patricia Nixon, aged 71, wife of former President Richard Nixon, suffered a mild stroke last week, it was disclosed after she returned to her home in Saddle River, New Jersey, yesterday. She was said to be "recovering nicely".

Big Mac's pay

Hamburg (AFP) - The West German restaurant workers union has accused McDonald's of "abusive exploitation", saying the 58 per cent of its 12,000 workers received less than £100 a month.

Malta's profit

Valletta - The Malta Dry-docks made a profit of about £1m through refitting the Cunard Countess earlier this year, according to a Maltese daily newspaper. The refit was completed within a 44-day time limit.

Mayor quits

Santo Onofrio, Italy (AP) - Signor Vito Facciolo, the Christian Democrat mayor of this Calabrian village has resigned after receiving Mafia threats to blow up his house and family.

Stay-at-home

Vienna (Reuters) - Mr Václav Havel, the Czechoslovak dissident playwright and a founder of the Charter 77 group, has refused offers to travel to the West for fear he could not return.

Curfew widens

Colombo - The 7pm to 4am curfew in Colombo and eight other districts in the south of Sri Lanka has been extended to Jaffna, and Vavuniya in the north and Trincomalee in the east.

Trees guarded

Delhi (Reuters) - People illegally felling trees in the Himalayan state of Jammu and Kashmir will be shot. A special force is being organized to protect forests ravaged by people for firewood.

Top seed

Agen, south-west France - A lorry driver from Agen has won the annual French melon-seed spitting contest with a 24.5ft projection. He beat 48 other competitors.

Alpine ordeal

Grenoble (Reuters) - A three-year-old girl is recovering in hospital after spending 48 hours huddled next to her dead grandfather on a mountainside after a fall in a thunderstorm.

Public hangings

Damascus (Reuters) - Two men convicted of committing a series of crimes including armed robbery and killing policemen were hanged at dawn in Damascus square.

Mass for gays

Stockholm - Eleven members of a fundamentalist Swedish religious sect were arrested when they interrupted a Mass for homosexuals in Stockholm Cathedral.

No smoking

Stockholm - Scandinavian Airline Systems (SAS) is to ban smoking on all its flights between Stockholm and Oslo next month.

Royal visit

Heilinki (AFP) - King Carl Gustav and Queen Silvia of Sweden arrived in Finland on board a Swedish Navy vessel for a four-day state visit.

Last to be first

Mbabane (AP) - A new Miss Swaziland will be crowned today because the master of ceremonies last week read the winners' list backward, crowning the fourth-place finisher and making the winner fourth.

Radical change of mood

French forces in Chad on 'state one alert'

By Leslie Pollmer

French forces in Chad, now believed to number more than 3,500, including technicians and medical teams, have been put on "state one alert" as a further signal to Libya that the French deterrent is serious.

While France wants a cooling in the Chad conflict, where the forces of Colonel Gaddafi, the Libyan leader and the former Chadian president, Mr Goukouni Oueddei, are challenging the government of Mr Hissène Habré, the mood at French headquarters in Ndjamena, the capital, has changed radically in the past week towards what has become their biggest operation since Algeria.

Worries about Libya's ability to attack in more than one place simultaneously have contributed to the change in French attitude, as has accumulating evidence of direct Warsaw Pact involvement in Chad at a high level.

After intensified ground reconnaissance - thought to have extended right into the northern rebel arsenal town of Faya-Largeau - the French conceded that planning by senior Warsaw Pact advisers attached to Libyan forces was probably behind the recent rebel successes.

Though France is reluctant to see the conflict as East-West terms, as the US does, officers do not rule out the possibility that non-Libyan forces of the Libyan aircraft that bombed Faya-Largeau, which fell to the rebels on August 10.

French intelligence also shows, however, that there is a defensive element in the weaponry still being poured into Faya-Largeau by Libya, reinforcing reports that Mr Goukouni fears an attack in the north as much as Mr Habré says he does in the south.

An unconfirmed report in Paris yesterday said the rebel leader held secret talks with French government officials about 10 days ago, possibly in Paris. The French are said to have stated that they support reconciliation between the warring parties, but not the division of Chad, as Colonel Gaddafi might like.

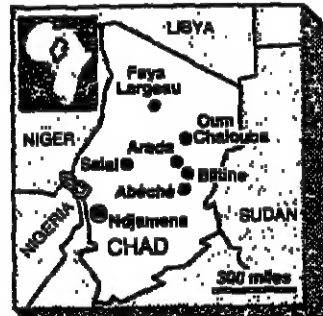
France now feels beleaguered on several fronts in Chad: its contingents in surrounding countries have been reduced to

reinforce those in Chad and must soon be rebuilt; relations with the small contingent of American advisers in Chad show no sign of improvement; President Habré is proving a less than ideal ally; there is reluctance totally to alienate Libya and Mr Goukouni and diplomatic efforts at resolving the conflict have yet to produce a breakthrough.

France does not share the American fixation with driving Colonel Gaddafi into the sea, and has little faith in American military methods or American understanding of Africa.

One source summarized the attitude of French officers in Chad towards the Americans: "They go round here as if they own the place, telling us how to fight a war in a country that was ours for decades."

France also resents the extent of US influence over Mr Habré and President Mobutu of Zaire.



whose 2,500 troops are aiding the government side (though to what effect is unclear).

French officers believe the Americans are behind Mr Habré's continued calls for a preemptive strike against the rebels - something France considers foolhardy - and they suspect the Americans of failing fully to share with them intelligence from Awacs surveillance aircraft in the region.

They fear that the American attitude is that the less France knows, the more it will have to commit itself to cover all possibilities.

The French also have a mixed view of Mr Habré: some advisers consider his judgment erratic, while some officers believe he is withholding information from them to try to play off America and France to his advantage.

Three escape to West

Eisenstadt, Austria (AP) - Three East Germans, including an 11-year-old girl, escaped to the West by crossing the Hungarian-Austrian border on foot in daylight, border officials said yesterday.

Authorities refused to provide names or say exactly how they managed the crossing,

which took place with the help of an East German who had previously fled to the West.

He drove his former wife, aged 31, their daughter and a friend close to the border, then parted with them and officially travelled to Austria at the Schanenchdorf checkpoint, near here, to pick them up on the Austrian side.

Israel plays the Libya card in Africa

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

The provision of access to the extensive intelligence material on Libyan activities in Africa gathered by Mossad, Israel's secret service, has emerged as the strong card in the Begin Government's attempt to resume diplomatic ties with black Africa.

It was learnt yesterday that the main demand made by Libya as a *quid pro quo* for resuming relations broken off in 1973 was a breakdown of all Israel's classified assessments about Libyan actions and intentions in Africa. Libya pledged to pool material gathered by its own somewhat less efficient intelligence service.

The disclosure was made by Israeli sources only hours before General Samuel Doe, the Liberian President arrived here to begin a four-day state visit, the first by an African head of state since 1971. The occasion was hailed as a

diplomatic triumph for the Israeli Government. The general was given the full red carpet treatment.

Greeting him after a 21-gun salute, President Chaim Herzog said that the visit had special significance. "You come from Africa facing the new danger of Libyan colonialist ambitions which threaten the independence of many African countries," he said. "Your struggle against this new-found imperialism is one with which we can identify and sympathize."

The Jerusalem sources explained earlier that General Doe, who seized power in Monrovia in 1980, had recently ousted a number of pro-Libyan figures from his administration and was now "deeply concerned" that his military regime might be the target for a Libyan-inspired coup.

It is understood that the

handling over of the Mossad dossier took place three weeks ago, when a three-strong delegation from Liberia paid a secret visit to Israel.

The Israeli sources said that intelligence material had been supplied to the Liberians about the recent dispatch of "Libyan agents" to Niger and the Central African Republic, as well as about activities of Libyans and Cubans based in Ghana.

It was made clear that assistance in the struggle to resist Libyan expansion is now being employed by senior Israeli officials as one of their main weapons in the often clandestine negotiations now under way to persuade all black African states to return their ambassadors to Tel Aviv.

No official information was available about the extent to which the new agreement on intelligence sharing between

Israel and Liberia will be developed, but this will be one of the topics discussed by General Doe during his stay. He will also visit an Army base and the headquarters of Israeli military industries.

In addition to the security aspects of the renewed link with Israel, the Liberians have also requested Israeli cooperation in establishing a shipping line, reorganizing the national airline and restructuring the country's agricultural sector.

The visit of General Doe has focused attention on the extent to which Israel has maintained contacts in Africa despite the mass diplomatic exodus prompted by the 1973 war. At the latest count, Israel had commercial, agricultural, military or diplomatic ties with 22 African countries in which some 4,000 Israelis were working on various missions.

In from the cold, page 8.

Beirut shelling turns into full-scale battle

From Kate Dourian, Beirut

Shells and rockets slammed into the outskirts of Beirut yesterday morning as fighting between Christian and Druze militias in the hills east of the capital developed into a wide-scale battle, engulfing parts of both the Christian and Muslim sectors of the capital.

A rocket, presumably fired from Druze positions in the Israeli-controlled Chouf mountains, narrowly missed General Franco Angelini, the commander of the multinational peacekeeping force, when it landed a few yards from his jeep.

The general had been inspecting Italian units stationed in the neighbourhood of Bourj el-Brajneh, not far from Beirut airport. General Angelini sustained slight injuries in the face when the rocket spewed dust and stones over his jeep.

The thud of heavy artillery and mortars could be heard in Beirut all night and early

morning before a ceasefire was arranged. At least six people were reported to have been killed in the indiscriminate bombardment of densely populated areas.

Initially the fighting broke out between Druze and Christian gunmen stationed in Shweifat and Kfarshima. Later, the clashes spread to surrounding districts. Local radio said several Army posts around the capital were attacked and artillery rounds also hit the suburb of Baabda, where the presidential palace is located.

The Lebanese Army Command denied the Druze claim, and Major Bennet said there had been no reports of firing from the direction of the airport towards the mountains. Beirut's international airport was reopened last week after shelling from Druze positions had forced its closure for six days.

Meanwhile, Mr Robert McFarlane, President Reagan's special Middle East envoy, flew

to Beirut shortly after the ceasefire took effect for a meeting with Mr Chafic Wazzan, the Prime Minister. Mr McFarlane did not make a statement at the end of his talks and left Beirut immediately afterwards.

The latest round of fighting undermined efforts by the government of President Gemayel to initiate a reconciliation dialogue with the various political and religious factions in the country. However, a three-member ministerial committee set up by the Cabinet to negotiate with the country's political leaders and relay their demands to the Government, reported some progress yesterday.

Radio stations controlled by the Christian Phalangists linked the sudden escalation yesterday to the visit on Sunday of Major-General Mustafa Tlass, the Syrian Defence Minister, to the Syrian-controlled Bekaa Valley in eastern Lebanon.

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Biafra war hero fails at ballot box

Lagos (AP) - Mr Odumegwu Ojukwu, who led his 700 people on the losing side of the Biafran war, has been defeated in his attempt to become a Nigerian federal senator, officials said yesterday.

Mr Ojukwu lost by more than 12,000 votes in the eastern state of Anambra in his fight against Mr Edwin Onwudike, a former state health commissioner and candidate for the opposition Nigerian People's Party, the official News Agency of Nigeria said.

A bearded 49-year-old Oxford graduate, Mr Ojukwu was attempting a political comeback as a candidate for the ruling National party of Nigeria headed by president Shugu.

It was Mr Shugri who pardoned Mr Ojukwu in June, 1982, 12 years after the bitter 30-month Biafran civil war in which more than a million people were believed to have been killed.

His political opponents in Anambra trumpeted word of his loss even before the results from Saturday's balloting were officially disclosed.

The *Satellite* newspaper, published in the Anambra capital of Enugu, called him "the ex-war-monger" and said he was beaten "overwhelmingly".

Mr Ojukwu: Pardoned by the President

Torture alleged in Paraguay prison cells

By Henry Stanhope
Diplomatic Correspondent

Allegations of summary detention and torture have been made against the Paraguayan Government by Lord Avebury after an 11-day investigation for the British Council of Churches.

With Mr James Painter, an academic who has taught in Paraguay, he visited the country after the arrest of staff from the Banco Paraguayo de Datos, or Paraguayan data bank - an independent "think tank" whose researches on social and industrial issues have been widely praised.

Kohl comes back to feuding and revolt

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany returned to his office yesterday after a month's holiday in Austria to find two problems clamouring for attention - renewed feuding between the parties in his coalition and an incipient revolt against government economic policy.

The feuding, as usual, revolves around the influential figure of Herr Franz Josef Strauss, chairman of the Bavaria-based Christian Social Union, who spent the summer weeks toasting out controversial statements and quarrelling with the Free Democrats over the credit arrangements for East Germany.

Things got to such a pitch, with calls by Herr Strauss for the resignation of Otto Graf Lambsdorff, the FDP Economics Minister, that there was even unlikely speculation the Bavarian Prime Minister was attempting to break up the coalition and forge a new one with the Social Democrats, but without the FDP.

Dr Kohl, who appeared determined not to allow anything to interrupt his unusually long holiday, kept a golden silence on these bickering, but is now being used to reassert his authority and stop Herr Strauss's publicized attempts to dictate foreign and domestic policy.

On Thursday, he will have talks with his own Christian Democratic union leadership about the disputed issues in the coalition.

One of these is the question of the Government's austerity policy. Herr Strauss's Government in Bavaria announced recently that it did not accept

New S African party seeks talks with UN

From Ray Kennedy, Johannesburg

The executive of the newly-launched United Democratic Front (UDF), which is being described as the broadest and one of the most significant alliances of anti-government groups formed in South Africa, is to seek talks with Sefter Perez de Cuellar, the UN Secretary-General, in Cape Town this week.

Its publicity spokesman, Mr Zac Yacoob, said yesterday: "There is no reason why the UDF should not tell people around the world their struggles."

The Government has so far declined comment about the formation of the UDF, launched at a mass rally in Cape Town on Saturday, but Dr Frederick van Zyl Slabbert, leader of the official opposition Progressive Federal Party has said that the Government ignored it at its peril.

It claims the backing of the South African Council of Churches, the Council of Unions of South Africa (CUSA), sports bodies such as the anti-apartheid South African Committee on Sport (SACOS) and the black consciousness Azanian Peoples Organization (AZAPO) among its backers.

Significantly, it has not attracted the support of the biggest black labour movement, the Federation of South African Trade Unions (FOSATU) nor of the strongest individual unions such as the General Workers' Unions and the Allied and Food Workers Union.

Its patrons include a number of veteran anti-apartheid campaigners of the 1950s, includ-

ing Mr Nelson Mandela, the African National Congress leader, Mr Walter Sisulu and Mr Dennis Goldberg, all of whom are serving life imprisonment.

Among others elected as patrons are Dr Allan Boesak, president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, Mrs Helen Joseph, the white veteran anti-apartheid campaigner and Mr Oscar Mpethe, aged 74, a Cape Town black community leader recently convicted under the Terrorism Act.

It appears very probable that the UDF will have difficulty eventually in avoiding close attention from the authorities and also in persuading interested moderates in South Africa that it is not an ANC, or even, Communist Party front.

The Government's constitutional reform plan which excludes provision for blacks in power sharing, has been the catalyst in the formation of the UDF, but Dr Boesak told the rally his birth symbolized the crisis apartheid's supporters had created for themselves.

● BLOEMFONTEIN: South Africa's highest court has refused to hear the appeal of Mr Oscar Mpethe, a 74-year-old black trade unionist convicted on terrorism charges (Reuters reports). He was convicted of inciting young blacks to riot.

● LISBON: Angola has sent a message to Sefter Perez de Cuellar asking for an early meeting of the Security Council to discuss alleged South African aggression and take the necessary measures (Reuters reports).

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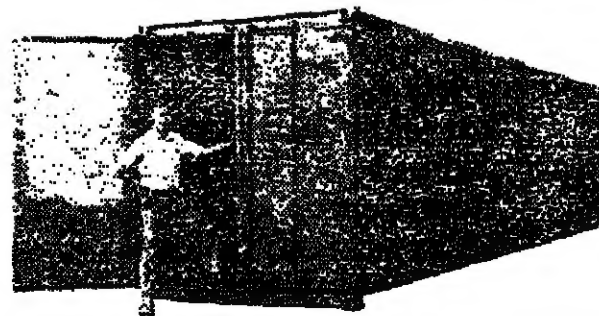
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From Richard Owen, Moscow

The official, who spoke on condition that he was not named, said that the discovery of the firm followed the expulsion at the weekend of one Soviet and three Romanian diplomats and an employee of the Romanian Embassy without diplomatic status. At least one Soviet employee of the firm had also been expelled.

From Our Own Correspondent, Moscow

Mr Gromyko was also speaking on an initiative put forward by President Andropov in a meeting with visiting American senators in Moscow last Thursday. Mr Andropov imposed a moratorium on the launching of anti-satellite weapons into space.

By Caroline Moorehead

Lee Chul said that he had "confessed" only after being tortured and informed that his family would suffer the same fate. (His wife, arrested with him, had been sentenced to three years in prison).

Male, Maldives (Renter)—The Maldives yesterday took the first step towards electing a new leader, with the President Maumoon Abdul Gayoom favoured to retain power.

Since taking power, President Gayoom, who is 46, has made major changes in the economy of the country's 2,000 coral islands, embarking on a programme to develop tourism.

The devout president, who was educated in Egypt, has linked the development with preserving the Maldives' Islamic ideals.

He has stated that he wants to introduce constitutional changes to bring more political freedom to a system where the president rules with near-absolute authority.

From Robert Schull, Amsterdam

The court found Captain Theodore de Bondt, aged 39, guilty of manslaughter when he ordered a Ghanaian aged about 20 to be thrown overboard into the River Benue in Nigeria. His body was never found.

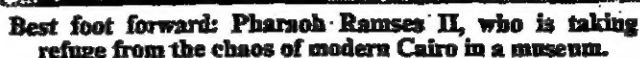
The two officers had been sentenced twice before, but in both cases the sentences were quashed by the Dutch Supreme Court on legal technicalities and retrials ordered.

The two men were arrested in The Netherlands after members of the ship's crew had reported the matter to the authorities.

it does. More than four million people, one third of the city's population, are believed to crowd each day into communal taxis or noisy and foul-smelling buses, many of them in transit between Ramses station and Sayeda Zeinab, the terminus

possible for the contractors to block off part of Ramses Street and install mechanical diggers. "You may not cut down a tree, or tear up a paving stone, without a permit, and you never know which junior army officer will claim that an additional signature is required," lamented an engineer. "The trouble is, the client, Egyptian National Railways, does not own the land we are working on." When they dig, the contrac-

The election was called just 14 months after Mr Jugnauth, a London-trained lawyer, and Mr Berenger swept to power in an alliance of the MMM, of which they were then both members with the now defunct Mauritian Socialist Party (PSM).



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FASHION

Vivienne Westwood is a by-word for avant-garde London style. Anarchist and artist, she aims to turn ideas on their heads, but she is better known in Europe than back home. Guest writer Georgina Howell talks to the designer who created punk-style, dressed Adam Ant and wants to change the world



The shock of the new

Gentle, fervent, scruffy, Vivienne Westwood is the image of an English missionary with a devilish vocation - to dress the civilized world in primitive warpaint.

Turning ideas on their heads is her stock in trade. Her aim is "to make the poor look rich and the rich look poor". She is, she says, an anarchist and an artist. "It is an artist's job to wreak violence on a culture to give it new life. In taking from other civilisations I'm just doing what Picasso did when he used Negro sculpture imagery in his painting *Demotelles d'Alger*. He decided that the tradition of the human figure had finally lost its power and that he had to look to emblems of savagery to give it a future."

If Westwood thinks and talks more like a painter than a fashion designer and sees herself as doing to fashion what artists did to art in the early part of this century, the justification must be the clothes themselves. Are they revolutionary? Do they dress the body in a way different from what we traditionally expect? Do they provoke shock and scorn, followed by acceptance and respect translated into hard cash? Will they enter the vocabulary of fashion and change it forever?

It is appropriate to look at her contribution this year, her twelfth in the business and her fourth in the international arena, as she has just taken a major step in the commercial game by moving her production to Italy. After a decade of *outer la fourgeoisie* in the King's Road, she opened the 1980s with the Pirates collection (as worn by Adam and the Ants) which had a tidal effect on the fashion world and sold right across the age barriers. She went from dressing a street to dressing the world in a single move. She announced: "I wish to declare myself an international designer and not a provincial designer". She gave up showing in London and took her next collection to Paris. "You had to miss Givenchy to see Westwood," a fashion editor told me. "It was worth it." With now two shops in London and showrooms in Paris, Milan and Rome, she has been showing in Paris for three seasons, and her last collection, *Witches*, provoked £250,000 worth of orders from Italy alone.

"We've always been self-financed," said Vivienne of her partnership with Malcolm McLaren. "Suddenly our resources were not sufficient to fulfil the kind of orders I was getting. This country takes no account of talent - the banks won't give you the kind of financial backing you need to make your business international. Italy's different. Here all my bank manager wanted to know was whether I had a house I could mortgage. There they back talent with money and give you everything you need to make a million garments instead of 300". She will also be doing consularities and franchises, but has no fear that that might thin down her own collection. "I'm over-programmed with ideas anyway."

While the Westwood/McLaren shop at 430 King's Road turned from Let It Rock to Too Fast to Live, Too Young to Die, to Sex and Seditionaries and currently to World's End, Westwood turned out a stream of clothes and looks unlike anything the fashion world had seen. She picked through time and space and the 'untouchable' areas of big city life to give us rubberwear, bondage trousers, 'muscle' T-shirts from gay gyms, the ripped T-shirt (do it yourself), the triple-tongued sneaker ('something steady to rock on'), the Chico hat, the Smurf hat, pirate swag, graffiti prints in baked ink, duster shoes, bras worn over dresses, rags in braided hair, shorts with big hanging pockets... a cornucopia of images both palatable and unpalatable (the Cambridge rapist T-shirt, the court case gay cowboys print) all subversive, classless and undermining the status system of fashion which conventionally 'places' the wearer in a social hierarchy.

Her shop was where the Saturday parade down the King's Road stopped and she worked so close to the ground it was impossible to say which was the chicken, which the egg - did the styles spring from the street or the shop? Did it matter? Her clothes became a badge for the boy who left school early to live in a London squat and for the heiress determined to stand out. In the trade there was shock, there was horror, and there was an overwhelming interest. Joseph Ettedgui of the prospering Joseph shops (who stocked the Pirates collection) found himself constantly playing host to designers and buyers from America, "and all they ever wanted to do was to be taken

straight to Vivienne's shop to see what was cooking".

Vivienne Westwood owes an enormous debt to Malcolm McLaren. If she is the artist, he is the critic and salesman, manager, promoter and exploiter of her talent. "He taught me everything. When I met him I had hardly read a book and never seen a play." She is the daughter of a cotton mill worker from Tintwistle, Manchester, he the son of a cat burglar from the East End. Clean Slate meets Streetsmart. McLaren, the father of one Westwood's two sons, soon had her making him Teddy boy jackets. "Taking a drape suit or a Ted jacket apart stitch by stitch, studying the linings and interlinings, and making an exact copy was my only formal training. It's the best. Leonardo da Vinci said: 'He who can spy can create'."

Manager and inventor of the Sex Pistols, Adam and the Ants, Bow Wow Wow and Boy George of Culture Club, McLaren released his own LP, *Duck Rock*, three months ago. "For the young music is the medium," he told me. "The clothes needed the groups. Now she doesn't necessarily need the music, if her story's powerful enough. When I went into the music business no one wanted to know about the fashion connexion. Now it's the biggest plus you can have. When a pop group signs up with a recording company today there'll be a clause written into the contract that the group will have £1,000 a week to spend in clothes. The Sex Pistols got that ball rolling. As long as the group has the right look today, the music doesn't matter too much."

Although they live apart, their partnership is close. "I always thought all the ideas came from him," says Westwood today, "but I soon realised that getting the job done was the job. That's not to say he's not essential to me. He edits my work, gets all my ideas down on a board, sorts out the story, gives me an avenue of approach. He unscrambles my programming."

When she talks about her clothes, Vivienne Westwood uses words like "grand", "strong" and "free" instead of "beautiful". She cuts in the flat rather than the round, like someone doing origami, but in this she is not unique: it's a technique used by Rei Kawakubo of Comme des Garçons, La Maison Bleu and Kenzo.

Outside the wacky World's End shop (left): Ann Witchard wears orange and green cotton knit top, approx £25, and tube skirt £10. Straw mountain hat £20 and rubber sandals £20. David Bracher wears cream cotton knit shorts £10 and top £25. Double-brim hat £10. Mixing the looks along the King's Road (right): Gene Krill knots his own chambray shirt over a graffiti T-shirt (£25) and hoicked-up trousers, rolled to reveal green fluorescent socks (beloved in the Teddy Boy era) and shocking pink boxer boots. "Buffalo Boy" David Bracher works as a sales assistant in Ryman's and swaps his hobo clothes for a uniform when he arrives at work. Ann Witchard in blazer/uniform print skirt and top from this summer's "Punkature" collection.



Looking Westwood: (left) Kim Sion, public relations officer to Vivienne Westwood in brown chalk striped serge jacket £150, serge kilt with rolled "bandage" waist £120, marble print shirt £28, Chico hat £20. From the autumn/winter collection "Witches" at World's End, 430 King's Road, SW10 and Nostalgia of Mud, St Christophers Place, W1. Urban Lifestyle: (right) Maroon sweatshirt jacket, print by New York graffiti artist Keith Haring, £84. Sweatshirt tube skirt with baked ink print £44. Linen "Koo" top with fluorescent lime green graffiti £30. Keith Haring scarf £24. Day glo plastic "fire" bracelet by Ted Muehling. Fashion assistant: Christine Pannell. Photographs by Suresh Keradia.

For the last two months up to a collection, Westwood moves out of her sparsely furnished flat in Clapham and into the workshop behind Regent Street. She starts each garment from scratch, pulling cloth around her body and chopping at it from there. She uses an experienced pattern cutter, Mark Tabbard, to show her what is generally done before she works out her own approach.

"What I'm not trying to do with my clothes is to make a kind of shell that stays in place half an inch away from the body. My clothes are dynamic. They pull and they push and they slightly fall off. There's more to clothes than just comfort. Even if they're not quite comfortable and slip and

have to be readjusted now and again I don't mind, because that's some sort of display and gesture that belongs with the clothes."

A Westwood design fits in an unexpected way. When you wear her clothes you are reminded of your body all the time. It's a difficult fit for factories to get used to, which may explain why her clothes, though very well cut, are not always put together properly. Once the clothes are being produced in Italy, she says, her ambition is to hear customers say how well they are made.

McLaren sees the move to Italy as inevitable. "This island is a third world banana republic with no bananas." "It is hard to do well here," he says, "because we are a country of eccentric craftsmen and cottage indus-

tries. The British consider themselves above fashion. If you want to design interesting clothes you must make them in a bedsit and sell them from a market stall, or go and work in a backroom at Dorothea Biss. Neither are Westwood clothes likely to sell in enormous quantities in the United States because there the rich like to look rich."

"In both countries the people who buy our clothes are the dispossessed, the disillusioned, the graphic artists and the liberated mothers". The biggest orders come from Japan and Italy, which he finds appropriate. "Japan was for so long an isolated island that it has never got over its hunger for the status of ideas. Italy is the country of Fellini and the grand gesture. They like to mess around."

At the end of the year Vivienne Westwood will receive one of the fashion industry's highest accolades when, like Jean Muir and Zandra Rhodes before her, she will represent Britain in the Women's Wear-Daily Biannual Best of Five event in Tokyo, alongside such names as Calvin Klein of the US, Claude Montana of France and Gianfranco Ferré of Italy.

It seems that she has made a niche in the fashion establishment, and perhaps changed its point of view a little. Will she be able to keep one foot in the street and one in high fashion? If she is still getting her clothes talked about in five years time, she'll have achieved something unique. As anthropologist Ted Polhemus, co-author of *Fashion and Anti-Fashion* put it: "High fashion has undoubtedly gained by admitting Vivienne to their fold. Has street style lost its greatest champion?"

Suzi Menkes
is on holiday



These hand-painted ties are for individuals. Mannequin Buzz (left) wears silk bow £12 from Crolla, 35 Dover Street, W1. Scott has a woven hat tie £16 from Crolla. Striped shirt by Perry Ellis, Braces, Braces, Paul Smith. Gene (front) sports silk tie £11.95, Royal Academy of Arts Gift Shop. Twill shirt £48, Chatters, South Molton Street, W1. Dummies £160 each from Metro Grand Mannequins, 1-3 Cadogan Road, SW11.

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THE TIMES DIARY

Chutzpah

Naim Attalah of Quarter Books has entered *God Cried* written by Tony Clifton for the £3,000 H. H. Wingate Prize. What makes this noteworthy is that *God Cried* is a vivid eyewitness indictment of Israel's brutality in last year's siege of Beirut, and that the Wingate prize is for the author of the book that does most to stimulate interest in Jewish affairs. Attalah, a Palestinian patriot, agrees there is scant prospect that Clifton will win. "For us it is worthwhile because at least the judges will have to look at the book and see the other point of view," he says.

Well red

Unseated MPs habitually welcome the chance to catch up on their reading. Tony Benn has arranged to get paid for it as well. He has been signed by Faber to edit its *Radical Reader*, a compilation of writings of the left from the Peasants' Revolt to the present day.

Goff's gaffe

Maryn Goff, director of the National Book League, has the pleasure this week of seeing one of his novels republished as a classic text. Brilliance Books, a new imprint devoted to homosexual themes, has already republished Gertrude Stein and Jean Cocteau, and on Thursday reissues Goff's *The Younger Director*, which originally appeared in 1961. As a classic, the text is of course unaltered from the hardback original, which is unfortunate because over the intervening years Goff had forgotten that his intended ending to the book was cut by John Putney, then editorial director at Putnam. Goff had it reinstated for the subsequent paperback, but it is missing again from the new edition. "It is strange how one forgets something that seemed so important at the time," Goff muses.

Maid to measure

The latest issue of *Broadcast* notes that Thames Television, an equal opportunity employer, now boasts a woman VTR editor, but that inquiries as to her identity were met with sheepish shuffling. "It appears a resident VTR editor underwent a sex change operation. It's a bit of a drastic measure to ensure a quota of women in production."

● The equality officer of the London freelance branch of the National Union of Journalists is the equally named Michael Ann Mullen.

Mal de Mel

My colleague Mel Calman has staged an Edinburgh festival exhibition of cartoons from his Workshop gallery in the Assembly Rooms. Sales are so slow that yesterday Calman took to working as a pavement artist outside, with a hat for contributions. By mid-afternoon he had raised all of 37½p.



"This can't be right. It shows Geoff Boycott scoring a century before lunch."

Ioned out

Some months ago I acquired on loan an ionizer from a new shop in Battersea, the Ion Age, who suggested that it be sited in the bedroom of an asthmatic sufferer of my choice. The would-be, I was assured, swift and spectacular improvement in the patient's condition. Not so. In fact the device attracted pollutants, depositing them as a grimy film on nearby surfaces, while the wheezing carried on as usual. A fellow asthmatic - a much more severe case who, between trips to his oxygen cylinder, logs his condition - also found the ionizer made no difference. The Asthma Research Council confirms my unofficial findings and reckons ionizers are useless. Hard luck, Ion Age: harder luck still for hopeful asthmatics who might have bought an ionizer, some of which sell for more than £70.

● From the South Lewisham Institute, I note that classes in cooking will be taken by Mrs. Delicata, the short Greek course by Mrs. Economou, and those repairs by Mr. Amato. Spanish dancing, on the other hand, will be done by Mrs. Rumbold, with husband Sid on guitar.

Among the victims of the war in Chad could be two species of antelope, the scimitar horned oryx and the addax. The Fauna and Flora Preservation Society is Chad-watching with particular concern because the oryx is its emblem and as oryx is its quarterly magazine, adopted in 1950 for no better reason than that it was "convenient and attractive".

PHS

Give the watchdogs more bite

The electricity industry has just declared a surplus of £332m for 1982/83, pleasing the Treasury but not consumers. In New York last year, the regulatory commission ordered the private gas and electric utilities to return \$104m excess profits to customers. Monopoly services in Britain are publicly owned and rarely give anything back.

It is clear that if we are going to privatize natural monopolies they must be regulated. Ofel has been created to regulate British Telecom, and a debate is in progress on how best it should function. But some form of regulation is also needed for monopolies such as electricity, posts, and water, which are likely to remain public for a long time yet.

Franklin Roosevelt, as Governor of New York State, said that regulatory commissions were to be "the representatives of the people to see that utilities do two things: give service and charge a reasonable rate".

The commissions have a judicial power to determine issues. They base their decisions on federal and state laws, and on their own precedents. When a private American utility wants to increase its tariffs, it has to apply to the commissioners and justify the reasons for the increase in great detail. It has to go through its budget in a process that is similar to a public inquiry (but is under oath). The commission's staff critically analyses the utility's submission and, to assist their analysis, can demand any information.

The commissioners' ruling on an application gives detailed reasons for their decision, which can be challenged in the courts. They may disallow certain expenditures, such as excessive advertising or cost overruns on capital schemes that have been mismanaged, and would definitely disallow losses on activities that are secondary to the utility's main business, such as appliance selling and gas and electrical contracting. Disallowed costs are carried by the shareholders - an incentive for good management - and cannot be passed on to consumers (as happens here, without any explanation).

The rigour and openness of this process in

Alex Henney puts the case for American-style regulation of our monopoly services, whether privatized or remaining in the public sector

stark contrast to British practice. In electricity supply, the Generating Board sets its wholesale tariffs (some 80 per cent of the final price to the consumer) in secret discussions with the government and the Electricity Council, and has resisted consultation with the Electricity Consumers Council. As for retail tariffs, the London Electricity Board (and I suspect others are little different) traditionally receives a schedule showing the proposed tariffs, a sales and demand forecast, an explanatory memorandum about fuel costs and government financial targets, and a one-page budget for LEB's operating costs of nearly £200m. With such skimpy documentation, I cannot see how Board members can be satisfied that they are fulfilling their duties to promote the efficient distribution of electricity and avoid tariff discrimination.

The consumer councils have neither the powers nor, with some exceptions, the expertise to scrutinize and challenge industries' performance. In electricity, they typically spend only two or three hours a year considering tariffs, often in closed session, and show little interest in value-for-money audits. The record of government has not been much better. It has frequently been criticized in official reports for failing to monitor nationalized industries; it "asked" them to publish performance indicators in 1967, but did not follow up effectively. The Price Commission was often facile, and it was toothless. The industries, for their part, are unduly secretive and have always resisted external scrutiny.

Times are changing, and the Government is taking a more active interest in efficiency, and in making the industries more open. It has started to set performance targets for

boards, has directed the Monopolies Commission to management audit them, and is requiring them to publish better indicators. It has made the planning application for the Sizewell B nuclear power station into a major public inquiry.

But we must go further to make public boards more accountable and consumer responsive. We must abolish cosy paternalism in favour of public accountability, public performance monitoring, public scrutiny - and bonuses for managers who perform well. External board members should be given clear statutory responsibilities, including that of operating scrutiny committees, and a fiduciary duty that could be challenged in the courts. The standard required of the industries' external auditors should be raised to that now required of local authority audits, namely to report on matters in the public interest and on value for money in consumer services.

More radically, we should draw upon best American practice and set up utility commissions. They would scrutinize board performance on behalf of Parliament and consumers, and exercise limited powers of direction. They should hear applications for tariff increases in public and have access to documents, disallow expenditures that are not adequately justified, undertake efficiency studies and order boards to discontinue loss-making peripheral activities; direct the form of their reports and accounts; and rule on consumer complaints.

Given the right statutory framework, commissions would distance monopoly services from the government, getting it away from the current minutiae with which it is involved and leaving it to concentrate on major issues. We need to reduce the scope for the sloppiness, ambiguities, and confusion that have characterized relations between governments, nationalized industries, and their consumers for the last 30 years and to develop an adequate system of checks and balances.

The author is chairman of the London Electricity Consultative Council and a board member of the LEB.

As the dust of Lebanon settles, diplomatic victories on all fronts

Israel at last comes in from the cold

Jerusalem In New York last Friday, Avraham Ben-Yosef, the Israeli Defence Ministry's adroit representative in the United States, put his signature to a \$2,700m arms deal which will ensure Israel the delivery of 75 ultra-sophisticated F-16 warplanes.

The little-publicized signing ceremony was significant not only because of the size of the deal - the largest ever negotiated between Israel and the US - but also for its symbolism. At the Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem, it was viewed as conclusive proof that Israel has shaken off the status of diplomatic pariah which resulted from the war in Lebanon.

Soon after Israeli tanks rumbled north on June 6, 1982, the impending F-16 deal was indefinitely frozen on the instructions of President Reagan. The decision to allow it to proceed was taken in Washington soon after May 17 this year, the day that Israel signed the pact with Lebanon, which has proved the key to its escape from diplomatic isolation.

"Although the agreement has never been implemented, or even ratified by the Lebanese government, it was seen around the world as evidence of our good intentions," explained an Israeli official. "The mere fact that we had signed our second pact with an Arab neighbour made a lot of governments look at us in a different light."

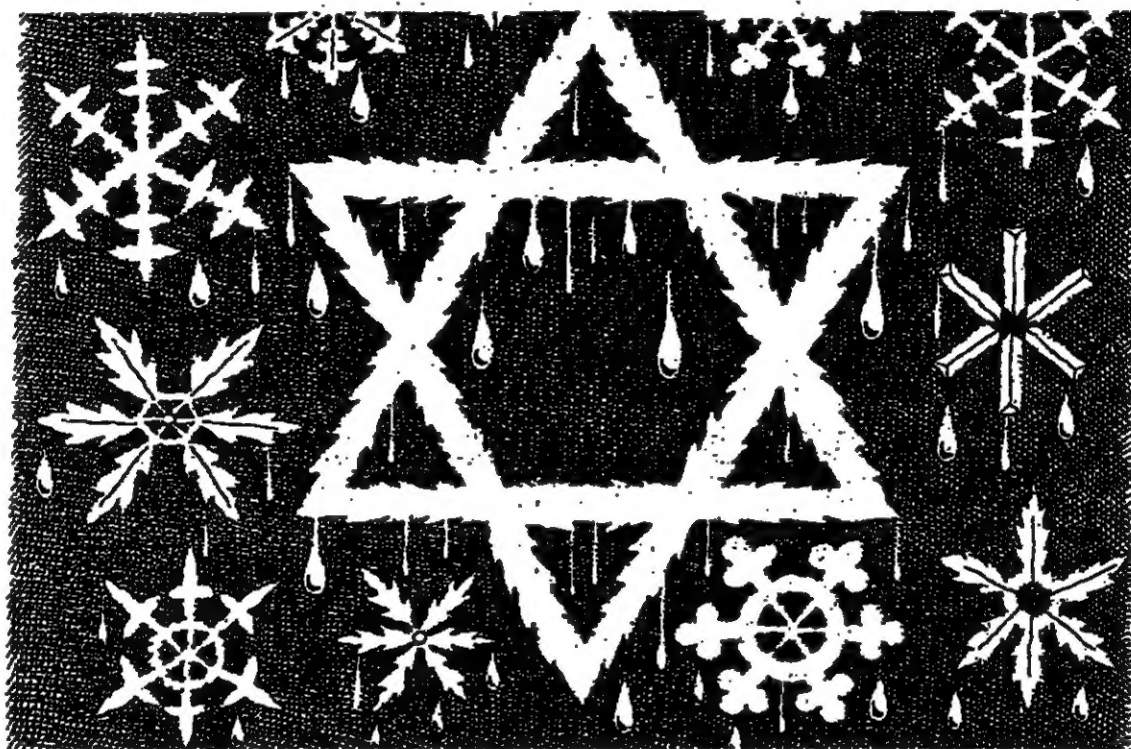
In addition to the agreement - which is destined never to come into operation until Syria agrees to leave Lebanon - the departure of reserve General Ariel Sharon from the Defence Ministry, and the ambitions of Colonel Gaddafi of Libya, have also helped the Begin government stage its diplomatic comeback.

One of the factors influencing Liberia's recent decision to resume diplomatic relations was Israel's promise to use its political clout in Washington on President Doe's behalf. It is now hoped that others of the eight black African states which originally indicated they would follow the example set by Zaire just a month before the Lebanon invasion would return their ambassadors before the end of the year.

A few weeks ago, Yitzhak Shamir, the Foreign Minister, held secret talks in Washington with President Felix Houphouët-Boigny, the septuagenarian leader of the Ivory Coast, and there have been a string of similar clandestine talks with representatives of the other countries on which Israel is now pinning its hopes in Africa. These include Nigeria, Togo, the Central African Republic, Kenya and Senegal.

Although the markedly improved relations with the US are seen as the most important by-product of the Lebanon agreement, there is also satisfaction at Israel's improved diplomatic standing in Western Europe. This was most clearly manifested in June when the EEC collectively renounced the income sanctions imposed after the invasion of Lebanon, including a prohibition preventing the financially hard-pressed Israeli government securing loans on preferential terms.

Two more concrete examples of Israel's return to favour were the decision of Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany to make what is certain to be a controversial visit to Jerusalem this month and the move by Liberia, the Spanish national airline, to open a direct route to Tel Aviv in July.



This is now being demonstrated with the arrival of Liberian President Samuel K. Doe, the first black African head of state to visit Israel since 1971, two years before 26 African countries broke their diplomatic ties in protest over the Yom Kippur war.

Although the Israelis do not regard the former sergeant as one of Africa's leading statesmen, they see his willingness to travel here with six government ministers and a well-staffed entourage as evidence that the diplomatic tide in Africa is beginning to turn in their favour.

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This is regarded by Israeli diplomats as a precursor of the opening of full diplomatic ties with Spain. To support their optimism, they cite recent visits here by a number of leading Spanish and the appointment of an unofficial Israeli representative in Madrid.

Even in Eastern Europe, Israeli diplomacy has scored a success with last week's visit to Bucharest by Mr Shamir and the promise of improved trading ties between Israel and Romania. "We would have thought that a year to the day since the heaviest bombing of West Beirut, our minister would have been warmly welcomed in a communist capital," remarked one member of the Israeli party.

Amid the current diplomatic euphoria, Egypt still refuses to return the ambassador withdrawn from Tel Aviv last September. As President Mubarak continues his efforts to reassert Egypt's traditional influence in the Arab world, the Israelis see little chance of any immediate thaw in what they now describe as "the cold peace". Their one consolation is that they also see no real danger of the Camp David treaty being revoked by Cairo.

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Roger Scruton

To the Gulag via Helsinki

The purpose of dancing is the dance. The purpose of chatter is the chat. Human life presents countless social occasions, in which we renounce our business, and find pleasure in the present moment alone. All time not spent in dancing or in conversation is wasted time. For these moments contain not the means of human existence but the end. The dancer and the talker are at rest - but actively at rest, rejoicing in their social condition, and at one with their fellow men.

The most valuable relations are also those, like friendship, which have no further purpose. The opposite of friendship is not hatred but crime. The crime is the man whose purpose is to obstruct the man prepared, through force, fraud or exploitation, to discount the freedom of the other who stands in his way. He is the true enemy of peace, for he destroys the trust which makes conversation possible.

States are more like people than they are like anything else: they exist by purpose, reason, suffering, and joy. And peace between states is also like peace between people. It involves the willing renunciation of purpose, in the mutual desire, not to do, but to be.

Peace is endangered, therefore, not by the weapons of the peaceful, but by the actions of the purposeful. There exist states, just as there exist people, whose lives are structured by a purpose, and who cannot accept another's freedom as an obstacle to its fulfilment. The overriding aim is so urgent that neither the freedom nor the existence of another people can deflect it.

If the purpose is also international - involving transformations beyond the frontiers of municipal government - then peace has already been put at risk. We know this from Iran and Libya. But we ought also to have known it from the Soviet Union, a state founded upon a consuming international purpose, which has never ceased to impose its preferred political order upon unwilling recipients, whether in its own domains, or in the domains of clients and neighbours.

Criminal law exists in order to deter the over-purposeful. But international law, which lacks the supreme coercive power of a sovereign authority, cannot exert any comparable influence. It is obeyed only because states agree to be bound by it. Of course, all states appear to be bound by international law, since there is value in sustaining this appearance. But states with a ruling purpose cannot really be bound: they cannot be bound "in their hearts". For their hearts are ruled by something other than law, something which discounts law whenever it conflicts with the overriding idea.

States which accept international law do so because it is the universal

shadow of a principle by which they already live. Thus Canada and the United States, each of which is governed by a rule of law, find no difficulty in coexisting, despite longstanding disagreements over territorial waters and disputed islands. No troops amass on their common border, no threats are made, of sanctions imposed. For a legal decision will suffice to regulate the conduct of the parties.

The mark of the purposeful polis is that it cannot be governed by law, that actual law is a pretence, which vanishes just as soon as the ruling purpose is questioned, or compromised. Such states are never truly at peace, since they are never at rest. To converse with them is dangerous; to cease to confront them yet more so.

Consider the Helsinki accords, established in order to reduce the tension in Europe. The "agreement" was twofold: to reduce military preparations, and to extend human rights. Our native politicians imagined that this agreement was genuine, and took comfort from the fact that it was "made law" by the Soviet state. What a joke! Of course it was convenient to pretend to the

A brilliant new method was acquired for identifying troublemakers. The brief pretence of legality encouraged the bravest and best citizens to come forward to attempt to secure obedience to this novel law which seemed to grant essential freedoms

agreement, and to dress it up in the bourgeois trappings of legality. Western eyes were closed for a while to the renewed build-up of armaments.

Moreover, a brilliant new method was acquired for identifying troublemakers. The brief pretence of legality encouraged the bravest and best of the citizens to come forward, to associate, to attempt to secure obedience to this novel law which seemed to grant essential freedoms. No more economical way could have been discovered of persuading the next inmates of the Gulag to give themselves up.

And, for some unaccountable reason, we are still discussing, still attempting even to "renew" this "agreement" that has so endangered us. Is it not time that we woke up, time that we realized that we should feel bound by agreements only towards those who are able to respect them?

Paul Jennings

Class warfare on the open road

Now that car registrations have got around to A again (whatever happened to Z? Surely they didn't skip it merely because of associations with that old TV serial?) this is peak alienation time for the average motorist. And that is surely the majority of us, still paying off the loan for some model in the P to T period, wondering uneasily if the tin of petrol touch-up we finally settled for is too far away, now we actually squint some out in daylight, from the colour which surrounds the creeping rust on the offside headlight. (And what does that idiotic little ball inside that rattles so, when we shake vigorously for two minutes, as instructed on the tin, actually do? It sounds so loose and unconnected. We are definitely Class Three.)

Class Two are the ever-diminishing number who can afford to be in the queue, alleged to be waiting impatiently for the new leather, plus the evidently ever-increasing number of those who will automatically receive one of their Fleet Buyer (see Class One, below).

It is difficult enough to define our feelings about Class Two. I don't think we actually envy them. Many of us can remember the days when it was possible even for the likes of us to buy a new car, depreciating like crazy from Day One, making us worry about how long we could stay up there. How much worse it must be now they start at £4,000. At least our cars are past worrying about it that way. If we actually had £4,000 there are lots of jollier things we could do than buy a new car. We could get a garage to fix that damn rust on the existing car (engine surely good for another 30,000 miles) and take a few friends to some marvellous place we haven't seen yet (in my case, Venice). Get fitted carpet on the landing and the other bedrooms. Buy three more old cars for teenage children (save us being a taxi service). Perhaps even manage Covent Garden more than once every three years.

On the one hand, if it were not for Class Two there would not be a car industry, and somehow this would affect all the other industries. We should be peasants in smocks, stared at by Japanese and even Taiwanese tourists, and England would somehow be full of lies. On the other hand, it is because of these Class Two people that we pass on the pavements and in rows outside garages on the outskirts of cities, where land is cheaper, hundreds and hundreds of the kind of car we know in our hearts we shall have to get when this thing finally stops dead with a broken piston (and they do, they stop dead, either at 2 am, on some moor or on Saturday morning

in some bottleneck High Street); and these cars have large stickers in red or yellow luminous paint from which it is clear they start at £2,495. Only a year, and the Fleet Buyers are at it again, somehow compelling these garages to take these Vs and Ws and Xs, and now, heaven help us, Ys.

Now, one is constantly reading, or hearing on TV, about Class One, the Fleet Buyers. What feelings should we have towards them? Up to now they have always been men, of a curiously forgettable kind. Well, sooner or later, some of them, as in every other job in the world except that of the Papacy, will be women. You couldn't imagine a Mammy, but it's perfectly possible to imagine women Fleet Buyers.

The question is, have the manufacturers imagined them? Has it, for instance, occurred to them that almost all car names up till now have been classic examples of male chauvinism? Indeed, the very first one I can remember (having grown up in Coventry, in or near which were made, with the exception of Vauxhall and Ford, all British cars, which 98 per cent of British people used to buy: Standard, Alvis, Triumph, Armstrong-Siddeley, Daimler, Morris, Singer, Riley, Hillman, Humber, with Rover and Austin not far away) was the Hillman Minx. With *Spitfire*, the perfect image of woman as a kind of spirited toy.

Then came all the male macho names: Rapier, Jaguar, Stag, Sentinel, Avenger (what of, for goodness' sake? Somebody daring to try to pass you?) Following this, perhaps from an awareness that there were already women buyers, if not Fleet Buyers, a softening, down to Herald, Cavalier, Escort.

Then there were sports and resorts: Corina, Granada, Golf, Polo, one hopes against hope that when the Chinese finally export one it will be the Ping Pong. Or total mysteries, like the Passat (an expensive resort in the Atlas Mountains, known only to rich Germans).

The psychologists employed by these increasingly faceless and inter-linked giant car firms will have their work cut out to find names striking a chord in the female mind. Shall we soon be driving Atlantides, Gonorels, or the Alasco, Megara or Tisiphone (the Furie), the Vingo, Teramagot Six, Tigressa, Regan, Lesbia, Amazon, Lady Macbeth? Or were other psychologists right all the time about the subconscious female desire to be dominated, was *Maestro* a brilliant anticipation? It will be long after 1984 when we Class Three get to know.

Roger Boyes

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LENDER OF LAST RESORT

Aid to poor countries has never been free of controversy, but rarely has the debate been as heartfelt as it is now. While the poorest countries feel the onslaught of the world recession most keenly, the rich are suffering an acute attack of what Mr A. W. Clausen, the president of the World Bank, has colourfully called "aid fatigue". Multilateral aid agencies are especially susceptible to this complaint, and the worst afflicted at present is the International Development Association.

IDA is the concessionary loan arm of the World Bank, lending to the most indigent peoples on the most generous of terms. Since its formation in 1961 it has gained general respect for the efficiency of its programmes, and is widely regarded as the best run multilateral aid agency. Even IDA's powerful critics in Washington accept that its funds are not wasted.

But that recognition has not prevented the American administration from announcing that its contributions to the seventh round of IDA funding, due to start on July 1 next year, will be severely cut. If, as it says, these contributions are reduced from about \$1,000m a year to \$750m, other countries would normally lower their contributions as well because they are supposed to reflect relative economic size. So the total funding for IDA might fall from \$12,000m, the level for the past four years, to \$9,000m in nominal terms. In real terms, of course, the reduction would be much more.

The US administration, which is antipathetic to aid, is suspicious of IDA because that body is largely bipartisan. Congress believes that IDA lends too much to countries hostile to the United States, and prefers the tighter control conferred by bilateral assistance. So adamant has the administration been that

IDA is very worried that the \$16,000m it believes to be the minimum necessary may prove unattainable.

Broadly speaking, the other major donor countries favour a larger IDA than that implied by the United States, and Japan has offered to raise its percentage share. Time is running out for an agreement to bring IDA 7 into operation by the middle of next year.

There is a strong case for sustaining IDA. Not only is it an effective organization, but it is hard to replace. Because its loans are over 50 years and carry no interest, the net disbursements are very high. For countries such as those in sub-Saharan Africa which depend heavily on IDA a shortfall in assistance could be painful. It is most unlikely that other agencies would step into the breach, given the general reduction in aid budgets, and these are hardly the countries to be favoured by commercial banks already dangerously exposed in Latin America.

Sustaining IDA does not necessarily mean supplying the full amount its officials are asking for. If it were to continue to be funded at \$12,000m there would be less in real terms than for IDA 6, even before China, a new IDA member, is taken into account. But there are two things IDA could do to mitigate the reduction. One is to change the eligibility criteria for borrowing from IDA. The American Administration, for example, argues that India, the biggest recipient, is now in a sufficiently healthy state to raise substantial loans on the market, which has not been its practice. India should not lose all eligibility – it is easier to raise bank finance for some projects than for others. But a partial graduation from IDA would free funds for China.

A second course is for IDA to reconsider the terms on which it

both raises and dispenses money. Under its charter, IDA is allowed to borrow commercially, from members and from the markets. It could borrow at subsidised rates from members, and would certainly command the finest rates in the market. Conversely, this would imply charging more for loans. Maturities might be shortened, say to 30 years, for the "blend" countries which also borrow from the more expensive World Bank, and IDA could even charge nominal interest, depending on the recipient's circumstances.

So far, however, the IDA management has been unwilling actively to explore these possibilities. Those countries that recognize the virtues of a strong and well-funded IDA should be encouraging debate and providing the leadership partly abdicated by the Americans. Britain has an important role to play. Some 70 per cent of this country's contribution to IDA goes to Commonwealth members, and for every pound contributed Britain receives two in orders. British support for IDA was demonstrated last year when IDA 6 was extended by a year after Congress blocked payments.

Britain, in common with other wealthy countries, suffers from budgetary constraints. The Government prefers bilateral assistance, but is committed to multilateral aid through the European Development Fund and the Lomé Convention, which is due to be re-negotiated next year, as well as IDA and the World Bank. But sustaining IDA at a reasonable level does not appear impossibly expensive, and is some contribution to stability in a fractious world. IDA and millions of the very poorest would benefit if the British government were to show that it is not incapacitated by aid fatigue.

DEATH IN MANILA

The full impact of ex-Senator Aquino's assassination while leaving a plane in Manila under armed guard must await the investigation promised by the government. It has been a shocking reminder of the violence that has never been absent from Philippine political life. Mr Aquino's own description of his rival President Marcos conveys the style: "a very calculating man, who would rather persuade before he bribes, bribe before he threatens, threaten before he arrests, arrest before he kills".

Even allowing for this violence, the known circumstances are incredible enough. In July, two months after Mr Aquino had announced his intended return, with or without a passport, he was given a message from President Marcos warning him that there were men after his blood and that the government needed more time to "neutralize" these agents of revenge, otherwise Mr Aquino might suffer.

On the face of it President Marcos will be the stronger from the death of a formidable political rival. Yet it did not seem that Mr Aquino's return to political life would have been as

successful as he hoped in uniting the opposition to the President. In that case his martyrdom may not unite or invigorate the opposition either. The incident may nevertheless damage President Marcos. A man whose first aim at all times has been to keep himself in power, changing the constitution, imposing martial law, fixing elections in the many ways tried by local tradition, building up his personality, exploiting his wife's varied abilities and rewarding his carefully chosen henchmen must expect that after eighteen years his magic will begin to lose its sheen.

Public feeling may be so much jolted and shamed by what has happened that, whatever the explanation proffered, a shift away from President Marcos will be accelerated. Already this has been set in motion by disappointment over the economy. In many other ways the glamour attaching to the President has not much life left in it: not enough, perhaps, to carry him through the four years left of his current term.

Some such opinion seems to be gaining ground in Washing-

ton. The large American naval and air bases in the Philippines make it the most important country in south-east Asia in American consideration. If there is to be change it had better not be sudden or unforeseen, such as was the Shah's catastrophic dismissal in Iran. Relations with President Carter were cool because he made much of human rights; President Reagan has been full of warmth for President Marcos as a sound ally. Some distancing from this uncertain leader has been suggested and may now be urged more strongly, especially as the agreement for American bases is due for renewal next year.

There are other sources of generalized criticism of President Marcos that carry weight. When he visited the Philippines in February, 1981, Pope John Paul said pointedly that the exigencies of state should not take precedence over human rights. Since that visit the Roman Catholic church in the Philippines has been more and more critical of the way in which President Marcos uses his dictatorial power. Mr Aquino's death will have its reverberations far beyond the Philippines.

A RAT TO THE RESCUE

It is easy to be superior about the reasons for the turn-round in the fortunes of TV-am's *Good Morning Britain* programme. It has recovered from the depths of despair at weekday peak viewing figures of 200,000 in the spring to 1,600,000, 400,000 more than its rival, the BBC's *Breakfast Time*. Dieting with Miss Diana Dors, pop videos and cartoons are clearly what people like at that time of day. And who, in a free society, can complain if such harmless wants are gratified?

The hero of the revival at Camden Lock is Mr Greg Dyke who was brought in from *London Weekend Television* to lead the station from the brink of ruin. But its symbol is Roland Rat, an engaging creature with a Black Country accent. His snappy chat, interspersed with children's cartoons, draws TV-am's peak audience at nine o'clock in the morning. He even manages to incorporate into his routine Mr Peter Jay's "mission to explain" which so impressed the Independent Broadcasting Auth-

ority before awarding its breakfast television franchise.

Last Friday, for example, Roland, who travels the highways and by-ways in an old 1950s Ford emblazoned with the crest "Rat on the Road", was visiting Blenheim. He found time to put right the intellectual shortcomings of his foil, Kevin the Gerbil, who insisted that the most famous baby to be born at the Palace, Sir Winston Churchill, had been a king. With a quick quote from the old warrior's "Never in the history of human conflict" speech, Roland told Kevin that Sir Winston had been a "Prime Minister" (sic). With a bit of gratuitous criticism of Shakespeare for having written his sonnets with lines the wrong way round, the furry duo were back on the road.

As Mr Dyke clearly appreciates, the British have always had a weakness for showbusiness animals like Larry the Lamb with his cracked, clubland accent, Flanders and Swann's Gnu, birds or even insects as witnessed by the enduring popularity of Mr Arthur Askey's busy

bee. The weakness is doubtless shared by the "Good and Great" who make up the IBA, but they cannot be entirely happy at the manner of TV-am's renaissance. Despite Roland's skill as a historian and literary critic, his output bears no relationship to the original prospectus submitted by Mr Jay and the "Famous Five".

The IBA has a duty under section 3 (1) of the Television Act, 1954, to satisfy itself that "programmes maintain a proper balance in their subject matter and a high general standard of quality". When Mr Dyke rode to the rescue, there were fears that he would take an exclusively low road to recovery. This he has done. The IBA, no doubt, is mightily relieved that it is not faced with a bankrupt, no-hope television station. The story of Camden Lock has shown that the IBA has both failed in its statutory duty as the public's guardian of quality and that it has no influence, despite the power of the franchise, for shaping public taste.

press is indirectly giving them to defendants.

Over the years I have found that justices are generally not unhappy about their names being given to the press – with the possible exception of the magistrate who had his café burnt down on a number of occasions by a dissatisfied "customer" – but I have also found that when the problem is pointed out to reporters they are normally prepared to avoid putting justices at risk unnecessarily, and their account of

the proceedings is none the worse for omitting the chairman's name. In any event the press must be aware, even if the defendant is not, that the decision the chairman announces may not accord with his or her own view; he or she is simply expressing the decision of the court. Yours faithfully, ALAN J. M. BALDWIN, Clerk of the Justices, Magistrates' Court, Harworth Road, Feltham, Middlesex.

Nameless JPs

From Mr A. J. M. Baldwin
Sir, The real problem is surely this. No one seems to expect the names of justices to be given to defendants for obvious reasons, but some expect the names to be given to newspaper reporters. Reporters only want the justices' names so that they can publish them in their newspapers. As some defendants presumably read newspapers, a court which gives the names of justices to the

Privatization and social needs

From Mr G. C. Ingram

Sir, I refer to your leader (August 17) on the privatization of nationalized industries. In my opinion, your reasoning results in a misleading conclusion since you apply economic criteria to a situation that must be considered in a wider social context. Therefore the danger is not so much in "failing to think through the purpose of privatization", more in forgetting one of the purposes for nationalization, namely, total public benefit.

I agree that the ultimate benefit to the community is what matters. However, to measure this solely in economic terms prolongs the confusion that has existed since 1948. The concept of marginal cost pricing, so bravely proposed in the 1967 White Paper (*Nationalized Industries: A Review of Economic and Financial Objectives*), was generally abandoned in 1978 (*The Nationalized Industries*, Cmd 7131) as being unworkable.

Some people have argued that social benefit can be measured by a "willingness to pay" (R. Turvey in his book, *Economic Analysis and Public Enterprise*) but this also evades the complexities of the situation. This letter is not intended as justification for maintaining unprofitable operations and a quiet life, or for resource misallocation. It is a plea to consider privatization with a social conscience rather than simply political rhetoric.

The elimination of loss-making sections of the nationalized industries simply because they do not, or cannot be made to conform to marginal cost pricing will certainly lead to a "massive and irreversible loss" to the nation's detriment.

Yours faithfully,
G. C. INGRAM,
15 Belhaven Terrace Place,
Glasgow,
August 18.

Facts come first

From Dr Cyril S. Smith

Sir, In your leader, "Facts come first" (August 9) you suggested that this council might be commissioned to conduct research to provide "models of the welfare state and its finances in the 1990s built on a variety of economic assumptions".

You have since published letters from two correspondents (August 16 and 17) applauding this proposal. Let it be clear that this council would welcome more commissions of this kind, from Government or elsewhere.

But it should be known that even with our depleted resources (aid funds from Government have been cut by 30 per cent over five years) SSRC is already funding a number of important research projects aimed at providing just such facts as you rightly call for.

SSRC has helped to set up the Technological Change Centre, and is giving long-term support to the Centre for Health Economics at York University and the Centre for Labour Economics at LSE, to name only three of a number of study centres that have valuable contributions to make to this debate. It is not "too much to ask" the SSRC to back such work (as one of your correspondents puts it) – this council has been actively seeking out and supporting good research in these areas for a long time.

With more money, of course, more could be done. Yours faithfully,
CYRIL S. SMITH, Secretary,
Social Science Research Council,
1 Temple Avenue, ECA,
August 17.

Belt-pinching

From Mr Oliver Smedley

Sir, As a former director of First Garden City Limited, the company which owned the freehold and developed the town of Letchworth in accordance with the enlightened vision of Ebenezer Howard, I was as depressed to read of the Luddite intention of the National Trust to fight any Government policy which threatened to "nibble" at the green belt as I was uplifted to read of the rejection on ecological grounds of plans to develop the Gunnersbury Triangle.

The green belt idea is out of date and fundamentally wrong in principle. What are required in cities are green centres. Without its parks, its commons, its squares, its gardens and, of course, its river, London, for instance, would be uninhabitable by civilised human beings.

The excessive pressure on the limited amount of building land caused by the green belt policy brought about the postwar tower block scandal, accompanied, of course, by enormous profits for land speculators and developers. Yours faithfully,
OLIVER SMEDLEY,
Garden Cottage,
Duck Street,
Wendens Ambro,
Saffron Walden,
Essex,
August 8.

Athletic hybrid

From Mr Tim Healey

Sir, I am sure I will not be the only correspondent to condemn the term "quadrathlon" for the proposed series of athletic endurance (report, August 19). The Latin prefix goes ill with the Greek suffix. Can *The Times* at least refer to it as a "tetra-tron"?

Yours sincerely,
TIM HEALEY,
Northfield,
Saffron Walden,
South Yorkshire,
August 19.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Soviet imperial burden to be welcomed

From Mr Correlli Barnett

Sir, Your leading articles (August 18, 19, 20) on Soviet imperialism and on the British contribution to the defence of western Europe need to be read as related essays on "total strategy" and as such I find them flawed and unbalanced.

To take the question of the Soviet Union first, of course we must accept that the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union can never rest easy while any independent centre of power or thought remains in the world to challenge their own minority domination and closed intellectual system within the Soviet Empire under the flag, and the larger imperialist sphere of control in eastern Europe.

That is inherent in the origins of the party as a conspiracy for the seizing and holding of power, in the nature of the coup d'état by which it succeeded in the first aim, and the entire process since 1917 by which it has pursued the second. But do not let us give way to an undiscriminating alarm at Soviet efforts to extend the red on the map of the world, not least by building a high sea fleet.

Such extension does not necessarily mean an enhancement of Soviet power, and may well mean strategic and economic over-extension, and hence weakness. This was clearly the case with the British Empire and British imperialism by the 1920s and 1930s when, from an inadequate power base of a stagnant and backward economy, Britain had to provide for the defence of the Empire from Europe to the Far East.

As you will know, Sir, the main theme of strategic debate within Whitehall in that era lay in the insoluble puzzle of how to defend an indefensible Empire, given the national myth that the Empire buttressed British power rather than drained it. Indeed that "pink on the

map" served as psychological compensation, a delusive mask, for Britain's true position as a second-rate economic power.

I am convinced that similar considerations apply to Soviet Russia today, perhaps even more so since the Soviet leadership is electing to carry an enormous military budget on the back of what even Andropov acknowledges is virtually a third-world economy. Let us therefore guard our vital strategic interests, while taking pleasure in the strain induced in the Soviet system by its attempts to play the role of superpower.

You do acknowledge that western Europe is indeed a Western and British vital strategic interest, but your proposals for defending it appear to have been drafted by Neville Chamberlain's ghost. Our allies are to provide the main defensive cover on land, while we enjoy the softer options of air power and sea power, coupled with a "reserve" role on land.

BAOR as a reserve held back in Germany is only one stage from being held back in Britain (which would not be unwelcome to the "blue water" school in Whitehall); a return to the BEF of 1914 and 1939, and a return also to the politically disastrous sponginess of the British commitment to European defence before 1914 and again before 1939.

The withdrawal of BAOR from a "first-day" battle-front role in Germany would surely be militarily and politically to pull away one of the essential props of the whole NATO structure. Even Neville Chamberlain had to admit in the end that the security of western Europe was the bedrock British interest.

Yours faithfully,
CORRELLI BARNETT,
Churchill College,
Cambridge,
August 20.

Dispute over Belize

From Dr Victor Bulmer-Thomas

Sir, The old story that Churchill did not know where Guatemala was, referred to by George Walden in his recent feature on Belize (August 12), must surely be incorrect; as a correspondent in Cuba during the Spanish-American War, he could not fail to have known its location. One suspects that the story is repeated so often in order to conceal the ignorance of other, less informed, journalists!

This, I fear, may be true in the case of George Walden. His interpretation of the Anglo-Guatemalan dispute over Belize (formerly British Honduras) involves several serious errors and appears to have drawn the wrong lessons from the dispute with Argentina over the Falkland Islands.

The dispute with Guatemala and the Anglo-Guatemalan Treaty of 1859 involves much more than the construction of a road. Any scholarly work on the subject (and there have been several) will confirm that the British hold on the Belize settlement was tenuous in international law and the 1859 treaty involved a substantial concession by Guatemala. The treaty was not "denounced" by Guatemala; its sequel, the 1863 convention, was not ratified by Great Britain as a result of delays on the Guatemalan side.

Nor is it fair to claim that the 1981 heads of agreement were "turned down" by Guatemala's leaders. The failure of the heads of agreement was due as much, if not

more so, to the Belizean Prime Minister's intransigence over what in retrospect were very minor concessions to Guatemala.

As long as the dispute continues, British troops will be needed in Belize. Their presence, however, should be determined not by Washington's strategic interests in Central America (as suggested by Walden), but by the possibility of an invasion from Guatemala. This should not be used as an excuse for either Great Britain or Belize for not reaching a settlement with Guatemala; despite Walden's remarks, the Belizean economy is extremely fragile and long-term, socially desirable investment is impeded by Guatemala's claims.

The disputes over both Belize and the Falkland Islands make clear that the problems will not simply "go away". In both cases, the claims of ex-Spanish colonies have been pursued irrespective of the nature of the government in power. Unlike Argentina, however, Guatemala has shown a great deal of flexibility in recent years despite the turmoil of its own internal politics.

The need, therefore, is for a swift and skilful diplomatic solution to the problem, a solution which will become more difficult if the presence of British troops is defended on grounds other than Belizean security. Yours faithfully,
VICTOR BULMER-THOMAS,
University of London,
Queen Mary College,
Mile End Road, E1,
August 15.

Body and mind

From Dr Andrew Millar

Sir, There may be substance in the articles of Ruth West and Brian Inglis, but their arguments were substantially based on erroneous and sadly misinterpreted evidence. For example, the large print on August 9, stated: "Treatment for asthma has been proved useless". This is simply untrue.

The subsequent text is less misleading and restricts its criticism to the treatment of severe (life threatening) asthmatic attacks, but nevertheless takes the clear and honest article from the *Lancet* out of context.

Open is chief witness in the curd dismissal of treatment for arthritis. Side-effects of anti-inflammatory drugs are well recognised, but the benefits far outweigh them. Open is an effective agent which generated its own popularity; the recognition of its fatal side-effects was a tribute to those who monitor prescribing, but its failure to adequately detract from the value of other drugs. I think that "needles in meridians" are unlikely to alter the course of any acute inflammatory process, but if someone can show me otherwise, and the experiment would be simple, I am ready to be convinced.

Your authors plumb the depths of the useless and often lethal conventional treatment of heart disease is and attribute this to Professor J. R. A. Mitchell's excellent review of the treatment of myocardial infarction. Mitchell did not discuss any other aspects of heart disease apart from infarction. Nowhere in his keenly critical appraisal of what we actually know did he say that conventional treatment was useless or lethal. He did point out that high technology medicine and surgical intervention had been disappointing.

Frankly either you're ill or you're not. If you're not ill, you can still feel up or down, well or not so good. People get rid of these feelings in different ways: some people cut down on drink, some take fresh air, some a change of scenery. If people wish to accomplish the same thing by seeing an acupuncturist or a homeopath, that is fine by me. But, if I get crashing heart failure, a loop of gangrenous bowel or a fractured femur, I want to see a doctor at the front door of the hospital. Yours faithfully,
ANDREW MILLAR,
Hetherston,
Benson,
Oxford,
August 15.

From Mrs Joyce Martin
Sir, How apt that on the day following the announcement of the BMA's enquiry into alternative and holistic medical fields we should hear (report, August 20) of the very happy recovery of Mr Willis's sight, resulting from what must surely be one of the simplest forms of alternative medicine [a playful blow on the head from a plastic bucket]. Yours faithfully,
J. S. MARTIN,
Hermans,
Hillwood Grove,
Huxton,
Essex,
August 20.

Grief-stricken

From Canon Roy McKay

Sir, As a fully paid up member of the Moreover Fan Club, may I express my gratitude to Miles Kingston for his article, "Good news, there's been a disaster" (August 19). It's high time that TV news took a long, hard look at its ugly habits.

Mr Kingston's suggestions for special features, *Private Funeral* and *Blood and Guts*, might well have a cathartic effect. As a milder emetic all TV news editors should be obliged to recite daily Cranmer's famous words: "From plague, pestilence, and famine; from battle and murder, and from sudden death; Good Lord deliver us."

Religion and the TV ratings

From the Director General of the Independent Broadcasting Authority
Sir, Your leader in today's edition (August 18) suggests that there had been no debate before the IBA took its decision to move part of Sunday religious programmes on ITV to 2pm. That is not the case. The pros and cons of the simultaneous scheduling of religious programming on BBC 1 and ITV has been discussed between the broadcasting authorities and the churches for many years. Even with the new arrangements, 35 minutes of religious programming will still be scheduled "back-to-back" on Sunday evenings between 6.40pm and 7.15pm.

The IBA was well aware of the departure from precedent when it decided to accept the ITV companies' proposal and therefore to decline the contrary advice of the Central Religious Advisory Committee. The IBA had recognised, however, that the 6pm placing, however attractive it might seem in theory, was not actually drawing audiences in very impressive numbers.

This might have been the result of the programmes' own content, but it was also in part the result of intense competition from the BBC. Independent television is a wholly self-financing service, bearing the present burdens of sustaining Channel 4, which is also providing religious programmes regularly. It cannot overlook the realities of its commercial situation.

The IBA has said this change in scheduling will be reviewed in the spring of next year, following further discussions with the churches. Whether the BBC chooses to alter its arrangements for the placing of its Sunday religious output is a matter for the corporation, but the licence fee does offer a measure of protection not available to the ITV companies and no doubt the BBC will have that in mind in deciding its course of action.

We know that our decision has troubled the churches, but the IBA cannot ignore a changing situation of intensifying competition. The composition of schedules is inevitably undergoing changes as audiences become increasingly free to determine schedules for themselves, having the ability to hire or record programmes.

This presents a great dilemma for the broadcasting authorities charged with protecting the public interest with, in the IBA's case, an inescapable recognition that, in particular directions is bound to be influenced by the need to ensure the companies' continuing financial viability.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN WHITNEY,
Director General,
Independent Broadcasting
Authority,
70 Brompton Road, SW3,
August 18.

At risk of repetition

From the Deputy Managing Director, BBC Radio

Sir, I enjoyed reading Sir Roy Strong's light-hearted assault on Radio 4's repeat policy last Saturday (feature, August 13) and I particularly savoured his idiosyncratic extension of the term to cover both trailers and programmes that exploit our unrivalled archival resources. I would have thought it ill become a museum director to suggest that the latter should be left gathering dust. Even the V and A's basement wares get displayed from time to time – and very attractively too.

By his own confession, however, Sir Roy is a passionate devotee of Radio 4 and that is what I owe him a straight answer to – a straight question. In the year 1978/79 repeats formed 20 per cent of the total network output. Five years on, in 1982/83, the figure was – 20 per cent. No dramatic increase there. Could it be all in the mind?

Of course some people may argue that 20 per cent is too much. We find, however, that more listeners who cannot be permanently glued to their sets – not even while wiring the topology – are grateful for a chance to catch up with what they have missed.

Finally, may I reassure Sir Roy about the news? Today's headlines are the stuff of tomorrow's history and this, as we all know, has a sneaky tendency to repeat itself without any help from BBC planners. Yours faithfully,
CHARLES McLELLAND,
Deputy Managing Director,
BBC Radio,
Broadcasting House, W1,
August 15.

Monster sponsor

From Mr K. C. Banks

Sir, Your leading article this morning (August 15) on the Loch Ness monster has opened my eyes to the danger that it might be taken over, or sponsored, by the polite phrase is like cricket (by cigarettes) rugby football (by insurance) the Oxford and Cambridge boat race (by bookmakers) football (by milk) and other great national games and sports.

May I suggest the answer is a short Act of Parliament which would rule Nessie Crown property, the property of the Queen of Scotland?

This would mean that the killing, capture, molesting, or even the exploitation of the monster could be treason, a crime for which the penalty is still death. Indeed, under Scottish law, it is probably more severe than that.

I am Sir, in defence of the monster.
Yours faithfully,
KENNETH BANKS,
Willow Grove,
Yalding,
Nr Maidstone, Kent.

COURT AND SOCIAL

SOCIAL NEWS

The Prince of Wales, patron, the Royal Opera House Development Appeal, accompanied by the Princess of Wales, will attend a concert to be given by Mr Plácido Domingo, in aid of the appeal, at the Festival Hall on November 7.

The Prince of Wales, Colonel Welsh Guards, accompanied by the Princess of Wales, will attend a service to dedicate a plaque to those

lilled in the South Atlantic Campaign in the Guards Chapel, Wellington Barracks on November 9.

The Prince and Princess of Wales will attend the Festival of Remembrance at the Albert Hall on November 12.

The Prince of Wales, Colonel Welsh Guards, will attend a regional Remembrance Sunday service in the Guards Chapel, Wellington Barracks, on November 13.

The Prince of Wales will visit the IBM factory at Greenock, Renfrewshire on November 23.

Forthcoming marriages

Major A. T. Condy and Mrs E. E. Blackthorn

The engagement is announced between Archie Condy, of Coleridge, Wiltshire, and Elizabeth (Betty) Blackthorn, of Quoin Cottage, Biddestone, Chippingham, Wiltshire, widow of Major B. A. Blackthorn, MC, and younger daughter of Commander and Mrs A. A. Humphreys, of Elm Lodge, Biddestone.

Mrs G. V. Favel and Miss A. C. Laird

The engagement is announced between Giles, younger son of the Rev B. J. and Mrs Favel, of Aberystwyth, South Wales, and Angela, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs Jack Laird, of Scampton, Lincoln.

Marriages

Mr J. C. Bickley and Miss H. M. Perrott

The marriage took place on August 20, 1983, at St Margaret's Church, Westminster, between Mr John Charles Bickley, eldest son of Mr and Mrs F. Bickley, of Highgate, London, and Miss Hilary Margaret Perrott, only daughter of the late Mr J. A. Perrott and Mrs R. Perrott, of Chalfont, Oxfordshire.

Mr P. D. M. Ellis and Miss M. J. McLeod

A service of blessing was held on Wednesday, August 17, at All Saints' Parish Church, Wimbish, near Saffron Walden, after the marriage of Mr Peter Ellis and Miss Marie McLeod.

Latest wills

Latest estates include (not, before tax paid):

Akhmerson, Mr Francis Bonifacio Maria, of Breukelen, Holland, estate in England and Wales £1,081,462

Baldock, Mr Richard William, of North Chalfont, East Sussex £481,613

Bartlett, Mrs Constance Alice, of Folkestone, Kent £321,349

Bradford, Mrs Kathleen Winifred, of Washington, West Sussex £373,805

Collins, Sir David Charles, of Sidmouth, Devon, chairman of Westland Aircraft 1970-77 £383,332

Science report

Electronic sensor 'safer than diabetic's syringe'

By Clive Cookson, Technology Correspondent

Scientists at the Cranfield Institute of Technology and Oxford University have developed an electronic sensor which automatically records blood glucose levels.

Their goal is to link the device to a miniature insulin pump that could be implanted in diabetics as an artificial pancreas, putting an end to the unpleasant and slightly hazardous chore of daily insulin injections.

The glucose sensor is an early example of a new type of "biosensor" being developed at several research laboratories around the world. They measure concentrations of biologically important molecules directly, with a special electrode incorporating an enzyme.

The Cranfield/Oxford team uses a carbon electrode coated with the enzyme glucose oxidase. It records the flow of electrons as the glucose (the main blood sugar) is oxidized by the enzyme.

Their prototype blood sugar sensors are beginning clinical tests at Guy's Hospital, London. They are small strips, which measure glucose concentrations within 20 seconds, using just a tiny pin-prick of blood.

These first generation electronic sensors are said already to be more accurate than conventional blood glucose test kits. The latter work less directly, measuring a chemical, hydrogen peroxide, which is produced as glucose is oxidized; it reacts with a dye to

give a colour change depending on concentration.

In the August issue of the British Diabetic Association's journal *Balance*, Dr Anthony Turner, of Cranfield's Biotechnology Centre, writes that the next step would be to incorporate a continuous glucose sensor in a fine needle just below the diabetic's skin. It could give a reading of blood glucose on a watch-like monitor and sound an alarm if the levels fall too low.

Eventually the sensor would be connected to a miniature pump, controlled by a micro-computer, which would constantly feed small doses of insulin to the diabetic, just like a healthy pancreas. That should be far safer than the present practice of injecting large amounts of insulin with a syringe.

The principle used for measuring glucose can be applied to other important chemicals.

The basic reactions necessary to produce convenient sensors for lactate, cholesterol, amino acids, and glycerol have all been demonstrated, according to Dr Turner, although they have not been developed as far as the glucose strip. The range could be extended to measure hormones, such as insulin, by including antibodies in the sensor.

But practical problems remain to be overcome before biosensors become available for routine implantation. One is to avoid blood clotting and infection around the device.

Source: *Balance*, number 76, pages 4-5 (August 1983).

Dangers in the world of computer predictions

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

BRITISH ASSOCIATION



Brighton

The future of the world, nations and individuals is being determined to an increasing extent by the predictions of enormously complex mathematical models analysed on giant computers.

But there is a danger that the sheer size and complexity of those mathematical equations employed in such diverse fields as war-gaming, analysing the arms race, weather forecasting, and economic prediction may come to dominate the judgments of governments and corporations because of insufficient understanding of the limitations of computer models and of the degree of uncertainty attached to their predictions.

Those ominous-sounding observations did not come from a latter-day George Orwell, but they were made last night by Sir John Mason, FRS, in his presidential address that marked the opening of this year's annual meeting of the British Association, at Brighton.

Although sounding a cautionary note, Sir John was endorsing the spread of computer modelling. He told his audience: "As scientists, we would probably agree that major policy decisions should be based as far as possible on rational analyses of the facts and objective predictions rather than on intuitive and subjective judgments."

Mathematical models were a powerful method for those purposes. But like most powerful tools they were dangerous if used unintelligently and for the wrong job, he concluded.

Sir John, former director-general of the Meteorological Office, drew on experience of computer modelling in weather

forecasting in the contrasts and parallels he drew between those activities that were subject to that type of prediction and those that were not.

But he said: "Man has an innate requirement to predict the future course of events, including the consequences of his own actions, as part of his survival mechanism."

Even in mundane activities, such as riding a bicycle or driving a car, an individual made a rapid sequence of observations, predictions, and reactions. And that involved the use of unconscious experience. But in more complex situations experience and intuition were less likely to lead to useful long-term predictions.

Sir John said an amateur observer might successfully forecast the weather over the next few hours by watching the sky and calling on experience, but he would be quite unable to predict what would happen a few days ahead.

In economics, too, prediction by simple extrapolation of experience, the technique of the

Chartists, was an unreliable, ill-founded procedure because the past record almost never contained regular cycles of fluctu-

ations of repeated amplitude and frequency, he said. Historical records, both of the weather and the economy, were so irregular that they had little predictive power.

Sir John said it became apparent more than 20 years ago that time-honoured empirical methods, based largely on extrapolation of recent developments and the experience of the human forecasters, were unlikely to improve significantly or produce reliable forecasts for more than 24 hours ahead.

With the arrival of powerful computers, it became possible to replace those highly subjective methods by objective techniques that treated weather forecasting as a problem in mathematical physics.

That involved the building of very large and complex models which were mathematical representations of the atmosphere based on the laws that governed the birth, growth, decay, and movement of the main weather systems. The model atmosphere was divided into 15 layers between the ground and 25km (about 80,000ft), and into a network of points about 150km apart.

That computerized picture of the atmosphere was revised every 12 hours from observations made simultaneously from land stations, ships, buoys, balloons, aircraft, and satellites.

That approach had extended reliable forecasting from one day to four to five days, Sir John said.

That did not mean models were incapable of predictions two to three weeks ahead, but the uncertainties were too great to regard them as valid forecasts.

Sir John described the model-

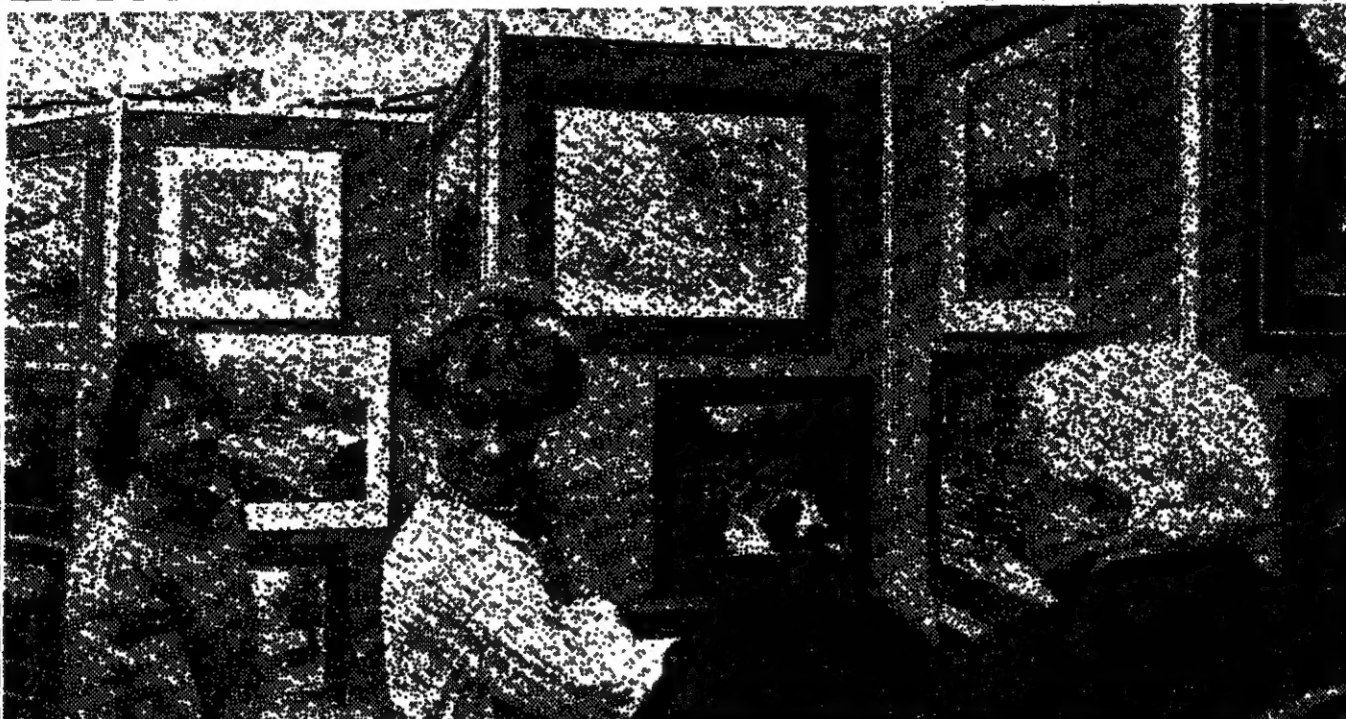
ling of economic and social systems as even more complex than making mathematical representations of the atmosphere. The boldest steps had been taken by economists who had built large complex models described by a system of hundreds of equations, as in the cases of the Treasury model and the London Business School model of the economy.

They were fundamentally different from meteorological models. There were no basic laws to guide the economist in the way that Newton's Laws of Motion and the Laws of Thermodynamics helped the meteorologist.

Since there were no universal accepted economic laws, the models were very much the work of their builders who might introduce relationships that expressed personal or political judgments. Moreover, the weather forecast has no effect on the weather, but an economic forecast might well effect the economy.

He said: "All forecasts, if they are to be credible, must be capable of verification. Weather forecasts are checked every day against the actual weather so mistakes are quickly recognized. Hence experience can be built up much more rapidly than in economics where it may take months to verify a prediction."

In the field of policy-making, models should not be used for accurate predictions for the short-term or of very long-term developments, but to indicate underlying trends in the medium term, to help to educate policymakers in the workings of the economic system, its external and internal constraints, and on what is feasible and what is unsustainable.



Princess Michael of Kent opening the "Summertime" painting exhibition organized by the BBC and the Tate Gallery. During the ceremony at the gallery yesterday she presented engraved glass bowls to prizewinners, Mrs Gillian Sammers, of Oyne, Crumpton, and Mrs Florence Leader, of Reading, Berkshire (Photograph: David Cairns).

English aid for Argentine pilgrim

By Clifford Longley

Churches in central London have paid the fares and expenses of a young Argentine so that he can join a British pilgrimage to Israel, which leaves today.

They did so to honour a message of friendship to the young people of Argentina which Pope John Paul II took with him at the end of his visit to Britain last summer, at the height of the Falklands war. He passed the message on in Buenos Aires.

Nearly £4,000 was raised from Roman Catholic parishes in central London.

Woman producer to be BBC chief's aide

By a Staff Reporter

A woman has succeeded in capturing one of the BBC's most senior appointments, chief assistant to the director-general, Mr Alasdair Milne.

Miss Margaret Douglas, aged 49, who began her career with the BBC in 1951 as a secretary in radio drama bookings, takes up her post in October, succeeding Mr David Holmes, who was appointed secretary of the corporation earlier this month. She will be the first woman to hold the post and one of the very few near the top of the BBC's hierarchy.

As senior producer in BBC

television current affairs, Miss Douglas has supervised the transmission of all the party election broadcasts, edited the live coverage of party conferences and of the TUC and CBI conferences, and from mid-1960s, directed the BBC's *Panorama* programme.

She also produced many television biographies including those of Lord Butler, of Safiron, Walden, Lady Violet Bonham-Carter, and the Earl of Avon. She is now producing Ludovic Kennedy's wide-ranging interview with Mr Harold Macmillan, OM, to be transmitted on BBC1.

Birthdays today

Mr Geoff Cape, 34; Dr Carl Dolmetich, 72; Sir Arthur Forde, 83; Mr Alexander Gilmore, 52; Sir William Gorrell Barnes, 74; George Harvie-Watt, QC, 80; Sir John Hoskins, 56; Mr Gene Kelly, 71; Lord Kinnaird, 71; Mr S. Kitchen, 70; Brigadier C. A. Langley, 86; Mr James Quinn, 64; Sir John Whitbread Russell, 77; Sir Roy Strong, 48; Mr Peter Thomson, 54; Lieutenant-General R. F. Vincent, 52; Sir Brian Young, 61.

Press award

Mr Leslie Ashenbrenner, honorary chairman of the Glenamer Company of Kingston, Jamaica, publisher of *The Daily Gleaner* and other Jamaican publications, has been named by the Commonwealth Press Union as the recipient of the 1983 Astor award, its highest honour.

The award is in recognition of his work in forging closer Commonwealth ties and his vigorous defence of press freedom.

Whitehall brief

Preparing a new administrative elite

By Peter Hennessy and Andrew Ainslie

Whenever two or three Whitehall watchers are gathered together, the subject of training top civil servants arises, someone will mention "ENA", the *Ecole Nationale d'Administration* in Paris which takes young men and women in their early twenties and turns them into future technocrats, administrators, prime ministers and presidents.

The school is widely credited with producing an elite corps which helps lay the foundations of the French economic miracle in the 1950's despite the surrounding political shambles. The question is often asked: "Why cannot Whitehall have a British ENA?"

Whitehall has never wanted one. It still does not. Mr Noel Moore, principal of the civil service college, said last week: "I have visited ENA. It is a fine institution which happens to suit their educational and cultural background admirably. I am not particularly convinced it would be right to translate ENA, just as it stands to the British context."

Mr Moore believes that, taken over a full career, the British bureaucracy trains its people as well as anyone, with a spell at the college for young administration trainees, refresher and specialist courses



Mr Noel Moore

for principals and assistant secretaries blended with practical department experience throughout. Now Mr Moore is engaged in creating a new course for those passing into the magic circle, the 688-strong open structure embracing under-secretaries and above.

Sir Robert Armstrong, Secretary of the Cabinet is head hunting a man to design the course and to run it in its initial year or two (the plan is to launch it in autumn 1984). Sir Frank Cooper, former Permanent Secretary at the Ministry of Defence, was asked to take the job but turned it down, pleading lack of time. The shape and scope of the under-secretaries'

course will be largely left to the individual chosen as its first director: "It's all to play for," says Mr Moore.

Some guidelines, however, have been fixed. They are contained in a report produced by Mr Angus Fraser, now chairman of Customs and Excise which the management and personnel office released to *The Times* last week.

The course will last between three and four weeks rather than three months recommended by the Commons Treasury and Civil Service Committee, in a report published in March 1982.

About fifty administrators, scientists and professionals enter the under secretary grade each year. The college would need to run two or three courses a year to deal with them (at a cost of £1,000 per head per week). The Fraser Report, however, recommends that individuals from the public and private sectors attend as well, for the purpose of mutual enrichment, which would double the load to four or six courses.

Teaching would be in seminar form ("blackboard and chalk" is inappropriate for people at that level," says Mr Moore) and would be imparted by senior officials and outsiders with business experience, pos-

sibly drawing on overseas talent. The course would be residential and its members would convene away from college's beautiful Sunningdale Park near Ascot in Berkshire, which, it appears, some senior men regard as too bustling and Spartan.

Four weeks is too short to do an ENA for Whitehall's 40 year olds. Mr Fraser suggests concentrating on a unifying theme, relevant to all participants like "communications in large organizations", "changing attitudes to work", "management information and resource control" or "the impact of the social and business environment upon decision taking".

The new course has a wider significance. It finally removes the question mark hanging over the future of the civil service college which appeared four years ago when Mr Margaret Thatcher began her search for manpower economies. The place is generally booming despite a requirement in force since April that departments must pay for their trainees where tuition was formerly free.

Productivity is up too. Teaching staff have remained static at about 60. But since 1980-81 courses have increased from 590 to 1000 and student days from 60,000 to 72,000.

OBITUARY

DR ERIC KANN

Quality control in textile retailing

Dr Eric Kann, who died in London on August 16, at the age of 81, was in many ways a world pioneer of quality performance standards in the retailing of garments and other textile products. His role was crucial to the world renown for science-based quality achieved by Marks and Spencer, of which he was technical and later merchandise development director until his retirement.

This pioneering work was to have a profound effect not only on the store group's relations with its supplier companies and on its competitors, but also on the whole world of textiles.

Kann was born on February 4, 1902, in Hildburghausen, Germany. He studied at Munich and Freiburg Universities, and graduated in chemistry and economics. After working for four years at the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute for Leather Research in Dresden, in 1927 he joined the firm of Schocken at their head office in Zwickau to start a laboratory for merchandise quality testing and standards development.

Within a short time his wide organizational and analytical talents became recognized, and Salomon Schocken appointed him as his personal assistant with responsibility for some of the more difficult negotiations and investigations of his growing department store organization. By 1933 he had also been appointed director of personnel with responsibility for a staff of 5,500.

With the rising tide of anti-semitism he decided to emigrate, and tried for two years to establish himself in Holland. By then he realized that he needed to move further away from Nazi Germany and on his way to the United States via London he first made contact with Marks and Spencer. This firm had for some time been convinced that their goods must be linked with a move in the direction of standardization and quality control of merchandise, but had not been able to find anyone with the necessary qualifications. In 1935 the late Lord Marks appointed him to build up a laboratory which could give impartial advice to the textile industry as a whole, and thus was involved in that important part of the Marks and Spencer selling slogan "quality tested".

SIR FRANCIS EVANS

Sir Francis Evans, GBE, KCMG, who was Agent for the Government of Northern Ireland in Great Britain from 1962 to 1966, and had previously been Ambassador to Israel and to Argentina, died in Belfast on August 21. He was 86.

Evans was born in Belfast on April 4, 1897, and educated at the Belfast Royal Academy and the London School of Economics. He served with the Royal Irish Rifles in the First World War. In 1920 he joined the consular service, and from 1944 to 1950 was consul-general in New York.

In 1951, he went to Israel as

In 1954 Kann was appointed to the board of Marks and Spencer, the first non-family member to be so honoured. By this time his work had long become much more varied, and he was head of the merchandise development department with responsibility for much of the buying negotiations. He was instrumental in the drive to bring about a closer liaison between manufacturer and retailer, and became a respected figure in the textile industry in most part of the world. The approach to quality he pioneered subsequently became the basis of much consumer legislation, as well as being integral to the purchasing activities of the world's main retail chains.

Kann took great personal interest in the development of staff, and many of those who came under his guidance subsequently went on to achieve positions of eminence. He was a strong believer in textile education, and when there was an industry-organized collection to mark his retirement, he used the proceeds to endow the Eric Kann scholarship in textile technology administered by the Textile Institute. He gave strong support to the institute, of which he was a Fellow, and former vice-president.

After his retirement, he lived in Switzerland for many years and undertook work for the United Nations and other bodies in France, Italy, Mexico and the United States. Being a firm believer in the development of Israel, he was also convinced that it could not survive only on charity from the Diaspora, but must as rapidly as possible become self-sufficient. Apart from encouraging the planting of low-stemmed cotton he was proud to be a degree instrumental in the establishment in Israel of early plant for the manufacture of acrylic fibres, a development which had an important impact on the growth of the Israeli knitwear industry.

After his emigration from Germany he had been much involved in helping, wherever possible, some of the ever-increasing stream of refugees. He succeeded in extricating his parents and an aunt and uncle from Germany at a very late hour, and helped to support them until their death.

He is survived by his widow, Ruth, a daughter and a son.

BRIG C. C. PARKMAN

Brigadier Claude Charles Parkman, CBE, who died on August 21, at the age of 80, played a leading role in the expansion of Ward, Ashcroft and Parkman, the Liverpool-based firm of consulting engineers which now has practices in several overseas countries. From 1975 to 1982 he served as chairman of the group board and of the British firm.

Parkman was born on May 18, 1903, and educated at the Berry School, for Boys, and Cardiff University. Having been an active Territorial in the

Royal Engineers before the Second World War, he joined up in 1939, served in France, North Africa and Italy, and became a brigadier in 1945.

In 1948 he joined the existing firm of Ward, Ashcroft and Parkman, whose own name was added to the company's title, and with Leslie Ashcroft he succeeded in expanding its activities from those of a provincial concern to those of an international company, with practices in, for instance, Nigeria, Portugal and East Africa.

MR GORDON GREEN

Mr Gordon Green OBE, who was General Secretary of the Fairbridge Society from 1972 to 1978, was responsible for the organized emigration of underprivileged British children to the Society's Farm Schools in Australia and Canada, died on August 9 in a Belfast hospital, at the age of 95.

Born in Ballarat, Victoria, Australia, he served in the Australian Army in the First World War, both in France and in the Middle East. From 1918 to 1922 he worked with the Y.M.C.A. in London and developed a strong belief in the importance of nurturing and protecting the rights of children.

Green applied to join the staff of the Fairbridge Society after reading the words of the Founder, Kingsley Fairbridge: "The supreme test of human progress is the quality of child life and its opportunities for wholesome development, happiness and satisfaction." He was

particularly successful in fundraising for the society, an activity which attracted favourable attention from all the sons of King George V, especially the Prince of Wales whose subscription headed the appeal which made possible the founding of the Prince of Wales Farm School in British Columbia in 1935. This activity brought Green into close touch with Geoffrey Dawson at *The Times*, whose interest in the work of the society was important in the period before the Second World War.

Green spent the last years of his life in rural County Down, Northern Ireland.

PROF SAN-ICHIRO MIZUSHIMA

Professor San-Ichiro Mizushima, who died in Tokyo on August 3 at the age of 84, was the leading physical chemist in Japan and for more than 30 years a major influence in Japanese science. Many of his pupils and associates at Tokyo University became known in Japan and abroad.

Mizushima's teaching focussed on molecular theories, analytically expressed. His own findings were summarized in a work published in English in 1954, *The Structure of Molecules and Internal Rotation*.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Edward Willis, BT, died on August 19 at the age of 82.

Professor Arthur Holden Nayler, who was Professor of Civil Engineering at Queen's University, Belfast, for 25 years from 1958, died on August 20, at his 86th year. Early in his career he was engaged on construction in Malaya, including the Johore causeway, and in Britain and East Africa. In 1963 he became Professor of Civil Engineering at Ahmadu Bello University in Nigeria for three years.

Mr Michael Louis Bernacchi, CMC, OBE, who, after service mainly in Malaya and British North Borneo, was Resident Commissioner in the Gilbert and Ellice Islands from 1952 to 1961, died on August 20. He was 72.

Bernacchi entered the Royal Navy before joining the Colonial Service.

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THE ARTS

EDINBURGH FESTIVAL

Galleries: John Russell Taylor visits the new exhibitions

Visions of a musical maelstrom

Vienna 1900
National Museum of
Antiquities of ScotlandThe Scottish Room
Fine Art SocietyWiener Werkstätte
1903-1932

Mercury Gallery

Man and Music
Royal Scottish Museum

Though Edinburgh is a festival of the arts very much in the plural, it must be admitted that often in the past Art itself - painting and sculpture and such - has come trailing in towards the rear of the field. Of course, everyone thought it a good idea to have a few interesting exhibitions on at the same time, but their provision seemed on the whole to be left to the good sense and/or commercial instinct of the Scottish Arts Council and the major selling galleries. The results of this *ad hoc* policy were sometimes unexpectedly pleasing, in a vague, scattered sort of way, but it feels like a very long time indeed since the really eye-opening exhibitions which were a great feature of the festival in the Fifties and early Sixties, when we had the definitive Impressionist and Post-Impressionist retrospectives, major tributes to more modern artists like Epstein and unforgettable one-off shows like the 1954 Diaghilev Exhibition.

This year there has clearly been a deliberate attempt to restore that particular tradition, by again putting exhibitions at the very centre of the festival's planning. The principal theme

running through the opera, the concert and even the drama is Vienna at the turn of the century. And, binding it together visually and spiritually, is the show Vienna 1900, in the National Museum of Antiquities' quite newly acquired and little used York Buildings, across the road from the main building, until September 25.

One might hope, from the prominent positioning of the show, that it would be physically a large one. Undoubtedly there is a slight feeling of disappointment to find that it is not only four rooms seem very little to evoke a city, a way of life, an atmosphere and a very rich and productive art. But, given this slight caveat, it must be said that Peter Vergo has done a splendid job in putting together this collection of beautiful, suggestive and invariably choice objects. Quite a number of them will be familiar already to those who have had occasion to keep an eye on the London art market in the last two or three years - as grateful acknowledgments in such specialists as Fischer Fine Art,

the Piccadilly Gallery and Whitford and Hughes make clear. But even in the selection of things borrowed from London collections there are surprises: if we wonder why we have never seen at the Victoria and Albert Museum its splendid Kilo Moser sculpture of 1903, the answer is that it here receives the first public showing since it was acquired.

And many of the borrowings, from as far afield as Los Angeles, are going to be entirely unfamiliar to nearly all visitors. The collection of paintings by Schoenberg, for instance. Though many are faintly aware that Schoenberg, the friend and associate of painters, painted himself and designed settings for his stage works, it has not been easy to see the results of this activity, even in Los Angeles where Schoenberg ended his life. But now we have his portraits of friends such as Berg and Zemlinaky, designs for *Erwartung* and several of his strange, spectral heads, emerging like ecstasies from smoky indeterminate backgrounds. True, these remain the spare-time occupation of a man whose real work lay elsewhere. But, even in close comparison with Schiele's portraits of Schoenberg and Webern, they do retain a curious and quite personal quality - you would know at once that they are not by nobody.

The show is admirably conceived in another way: its introductory section does give a very clear idea of the Vienna into which the young revolutionaries of the Secession and the movements which followed it, up to the Blue Rider in 1914, burst so dramatically and which continued, though we tend to forget it, to flourish very happily up to the First World War as though the most important Strauss around was still Johann the Younger. Indeed, despite the sensation of *Salome*, which seemed for a

moment to ally Richard Strauss with the Decadent strain in art, there is little in his music, apart from a touch of over-ripeness, to recall the first Decadent atmosphere, and the set designs here for the first production of *Rosenkavalier*, like the Wagner designs of the same artist, Alfred Roller, have scarcely a hint of any avant garde about them.

Clearly artistic Vienna at this time was a small world where everyone knew (though not necessarily approved of) everyone else, and yet these amazing contrasts could still continue to exist. Klimt and Schiele and Kokoschka could live quite successfully in a world where many still thought of Mahler as the height of daring modernity and fine artistic taste. If we can carry back to the music and the theatre insights like this, so freshly offered by the Vienna 1900 show, then during the course of the festival proper we shall be enriched indeed.

Those in search of further enlightenment should not fail to collect also two small but fascinating related shows. The Fine Art Society has, for the occasion, chosen to emphasize the Scottish connection by reconstructing the Scottish Room devised by Mackintosh and his associates for the eighth Vienna Secession exhibition in 1900. This, also open until September 25, comes as close as is now possible (there have had, inevitably, to be some substitutions) to conveying to us the dazzling effect this exhibit had on Vienna and the whole of central Europe - one which was to influence radically the later development of the Art Nouveau/Decadent movement, away from generous curves and towards rectilinear austerity. At the Mercury Gallery the show of applied arts from the Wiener Werkstätte 1903-1932 (until September 18) fills in the details and illustrates the hats on the road from 1900 to the elegant



Vienna 1900: Arnold Schoenberg by Richard Gerstl; and Gustav Klimt's poster - before censorship - for the first Secession exhibition, 1896

local forms of Art Deco, with the Mackintosh influence everywhere evident.

The other major festival show also draws our attention, to the links between the visual arts and music. Man and Music, at the Royal Scottish Museum until January 15, at once makes clear the extraordinary riches of the museum's own collection of non-European musical instruments, turns our attention to them as beautiful objects in their own right and then, before we can stop for breath, reminds us that, however beautiful we may think them as sculptural exhibits in a museum case, that is only incidental to their real intention, the making of musical sound. The deviser of the exhibition, and in many cases collector of the exhibits, Jean

Jenkins, has also devised a superior example of the suspect audio-visual, which does for once provide an extra dimension by not only letting us know how the instruments sound but also showing us very clearly how they are played, by whom and in what circumstances. In addition, during the festival, until September 3, there will be a series of concerts in the Museum Lecture Theatre given by original groups of folk and street musicians from all over the world, making the show even more vivid and immediate. Is it for the musically or the visually oriented? Finally, and very satisfactorily, it is for both. Just as the whole festival should be, and this year probably will be, I shall be writing about Edinburgh's further visual delights later.

First concert: Paul Griffiths
Impact confinedPhilharmonia/Davis
Usher Hall/Radio 3/
BBC2

The Edinburgh Festival lost little time in getting down to its "Vienna 1900" theme. At Sunday night's opening concert, after quite the punchiest account of the National Anthem I have ever heard, Andrew Davis opened a score that more than any other conveys the atmosphere of hysteria and frustration, decadence and catastrophe, which seems to have swirled in every thinking mind as the Habsburg capital moved precariously into the new century: Berg's *Three Orchestral Pieces*.

This must be about the most complex score generally regarded as serious, with anything up to a dozen utterly different things happening at once, and Mr Davis's firm grasp was useful in keeping it all together. Keeping it on the brink of an ever-threatening collapse. But the complexity is more than just textual. In this set of pieces there is at least enough material for two operas, indeed for the two that Berg went on to write, but here the music did not appear so very saturated with expressive fervour and musical idiosyncrasy.

Mr Davis was certainly alive to what was going on upon the most generous scale, bringing out the Prelude's build to a climax and dissolve, or the March's steady mount in ferocity right up to a mortally painful scream from the trum-

pets. He found no room, however, to colour much of the incidental detail, and any first-time listener might well not have noticed that the central "Reigen" is as full as *Lulu* of corrupt, seductive sensuousness.

It was unfortunate, too, that the television lighting should have missed and spoilt Berg's marvellous near-silences, which are as essential as his hollow bombasts, when the wretched box was not even taking the first half of the concert.

Television viewers joined us for the "Choral" Symphony, a favourite at this festival and a work seemingly more to Edinburgh taste than the Berg, although one might think Beethoven was challenging the Vienna of his day quite as outrageously.

Again, Mr Davis rather dimmed the impact by the bigness of his approach. In the first movement he gave all his attention to sternly marking out the string music, so that the woodwind chorus kept coming forward and finding itself embarrassed by having nothing to say. There was also a very decisive beat in the scherzo and even in the slow movement, after which the finale was just as noisy and military as one had expected.

Still, there were some nice contrasts among the soloists: a fiery Linda Esther Gray and a stable Carolyn Watkinson, a feeling John Mitchinson with an authoritative Robert Lloyd. And the Edinburgh Festival Chorus was huge and vociferous.

Theatre: Irving Wardle reviews Glasgow Citizens' opening production

The Last Days of
Mankind
Assembly Hall

Vienna is the central matter at Edinburgh this year, and, doing nothing by halves, the Festival announces its theme with two Beethovenian thunderclaps, the "Choral" Symphony and Karl Kraus's less apocalyptic ode to ruin.

Kraus is an ideal candidate for festival treatment: virtually unknown over here, a potent figure in modern Austrian culture, and the author of one gigantic drama that relates as challengingly to mass media as it did to journalism under the Kaiser. Through his long-lived magazine, *The Torch*, he is remembered above all as a defender of language against

interference, concerned with free expression no less than with the illiteracy of the opinion-formers. For Kraus, the decline of the West began with the written word. As his *Last Days*: "We were crippled by the rotary press before we fell victim to the cannon."

Last Days is a vast, plotless montage of Austrian society at war, moving between the front line and the home front in a succession of tragicomic vignettes that accelerate into a dance of death. Given the ferocity of the satire you think of Swift, except that in this case the material is of documentary origin. The only continuous characters, apart from Kraus himself, are journalists; and whatever the attacks on big business and the military, clerical and medical professions, his main target is always the press.

Robert David McDonald, translator and director of this Glasgow Citizens' production, has built this fact into the stage picture. Instead of Kraus's endless changes of scene, he sets the entire piece in a sumptuous Ringstrasse restaurant (a stunning walkdown set by Terry Bartlett) where battlefields, hospitals and imperial audiences come and go under the eyes of the diners. Not that they are looking. They are immersed in their newspapers, and the dominant image of the four-hour evening is of a forest of arms going up, fingers snapping for the next edition.

The drawback of this scheme is that it fails to deliver the expected contrast between what happens and what the papers say about it. For this, Kraus is partly to blame, as he uses journalism as a direct source of information as well as a satirical target.

On the Assembly Hall stage, the unhappy effect is on Kraus himself. Played by Giles Haverall in the likeness of a hawk-faced family solicitor, he sits impassively at his table throughout the evening, superciliously detaching himself from newspaper to deliver crushing judgments on the passing scene: a Diogenes of the fleshpots who invariably awards himself the winning argument. I admire the theatricality of the translation, however much it misses of Kraus's use of dialect and literary wordplay, but in the case of Kraus's own lines there is not much trace of the brilliantly corrosive aphorism.

Whatever the drawbacks of the setting, it develops tremendous life as a stage metaphor: a place of privileged retreat, gradually engulfed by external disaster, as the waltzes harden into

Marchtime, shellfire moves closer and Kraus at last pays his bill and delivers Horatio's epitaph to a cork-strewn floor. By this time, it really has become the restaurant at the end of the universe.

Individual scenes are beautifully slotted in to make their own points and mark the stages of general disintegration. "No meat!" roars Robin Hooper's bullet-headed diner. "Well, General," explains the waiter (John Breck), "there's a war on." The young company sometimes strive too hard for a grotesque style with nonsense jabber and strenuous grimacing, but the doubling of the huge cast-list is successful as well as courageous. Performances like Jane Berth's governor's war correspondence and Laurence Rudi's hysterically enraged factory-owner are spellbinding by any standards.

The work is conscientiously enough written; but there is simply not enough to be said, and the ear soon becomes numbed as matter is quickly drowned in manner. The Gloucestershire Youth Orchestra, conducted by Mark Foster, rose splendidly to the occasion - if only it had been more worthwhile rising to - after showing off their supple, warmly integrated strings and fine brass soloists in music by Berlioz and Mendelssohn.

Rock
Status enhancedZZ Top
Castle Donington

Hard rock bands are not generally noted for their wit or fashion sense but ZZ Top, the ultimate power trio from Houston, Texas, are an exception. As befits their name they have perfected an act which is the last word in its particular field.

While the majority of the acts at Castle Donington's annual Monsters of Rock festival were content to grimace and grunt through the usual heavy metal clichés, ZZ Top's Billy Gibbons, Dusty Hill and Frank Beard came to unleash a different form of entertainment. By the end of the afternoon even the hardened corps of leather and denim-clad rockers were laughing in appreciation.

ZZ Top are a sight for sore eyes; they are smartly clad in pastels, absurd pink guitars and extravagantly styled beards, which is not to say that they are hell-bent on pastiche; they are all excellent musicians with a

total command of the blues-based Texas boogie tradition. Gibbons, the lead guitarist and singer, keeps his troops on the right side of understatement, ensuring that they deliver songs rather than endless riffs. And what songs they are.

In numbers like "Party on the Floor", "Cheap Sunglasses" and "Pearl Necklace" ZZ Top maintain the tradition of glorifying Americana while simultaneously deflating their countrymen's acquisitive excesses. The heavy metal hordes appreciated the group's leigher material, and the sound of sixty thousand people singing the refrain to "I'm Bad, I'm Nationwide" threatened to drown the roar of overhead planes from the nearby airport.

This was probably the first time most of the crowd had witnessed ZZ Top, but I have a feeling that, by the time they return to headline an autumn tour, their cult status in England will have been replaced by something much more substantial.

Max Bell

Three Choirs Festival
All a matter of extended effects

The 256th meeting of the Three Choirs of Gloucester, Hereford and Worcester began in St Catharine's Church, Wotton Pitch, Gloucester, with a single voice. April Cantelo was the soloist in the first complete performance of a Symphony by Elis Pehkonen which began life at the Stroud Festival in 1981 and, for its last three movements, was commissioned by Gloucester Three Choirs Festival.

The soprano's unaccompanied "Tota Pulchra est Maria" sets in motion a massive four-part survey, more suite than symphony, of the Christian year: annunciation, nativity, crucifixion and pentecost, with the last a set of double variations and extended coda. It is, indeed, all very extended: lasting well over an hour, the language is richly romantic to

the point of satiety (Mr Pehkonen says his music is now "renovative" rather than "innovative"); the scoring makes much use, wherever it can, of brass, pitched percussion and harp, and the Latin text is stretched to the very limits of both the performer's stamina and the listener's patience.

The work is conscientiously enough written; but there is simply not enough to be said, and the ear soon becomes numbed as matter is quickly drowned in manner. The Gloucestershire Youth Orchestra, conducted by Mark Foster, rose splendidly to the occasion - if only it had been more worthwhile rising to - after showing off their supple, warmly integrated strings and fine brass soloists in music by Berlioz and Mendelssohn.

Sunday evening's musical act of worship began in the cathedral with prayers and a suitably grave and still performance of the Prelude to *Parsifal* by the Royal Philharmonia Orchestra conducted by Sir Charles Groves. John Scott joined them as soloist for the new work as the centre, a Concerto for organ, strings and percussion by Charles Camilleri. Conventional in form and substance, the music arrests by sheer force, with its grinding ritual string chords, its virtuosic timpani solos and clamorously testing organ part, bouncing off the Norman pillars and rolling down the aisles.

In the outer movements there are, if anything, simply too many unsubordinated notes, getting clogged and tangled up in each other, something even Sir Charles's incisive and

rigorous reading and Mr Scott's magnificent playing could do little about. In the middle, as if to compensate, there is a meditation upon space, where organ and pitched percussion contribute little mantra-like figures over high sustained string chords. The total effect was one of effect alone.

It would have been worth buying a ticket, though, for the last part of the concert alone. Here the festival at last came into its own, bringing back a work too long neglected. Vaughan Williams's inspired, constantly live and beguiling "masque for dancing", *Job*. Sir Charles and the RPO brought colour, rhythmic muscle and dignity to this musical recreation of Blake's engravings.

Hilary Finch

Music and dance
in VenezuelaA staging
post for
British
companiesProscenium curtain design
by Jesús Soto for the Teresa
Carreño theatre

What could be a significant new touring location in South America for major companies from Britain, whether opera, dance or drama, was opened earlier this year in the Venezuelan capital, Caracas. The Teresa Carreño theatre and arts centre, on a midtown site overlooking a park of mahogany trees, has just come into its own as the focal point for celebrating the bicentenary of Simon Bolívar, "el Libertador" of Venezuela and a native of Caracas.

Britain's interest was reflected in a two-week visit by London Festival Ballet and a major exhibition of the works of Henry Moore. Both were sent through the British Council's support and financial support (in addition to Venezuelan and other sponsorship by British business interests there), and both drew wide spread public interest, the ballet company becoming the first to test the new theatre's full resources.

Dr Salvador Iriago, director-general of the Teresa Carreño Foundation which manages the theatre, and an anglophile of wide cultural interest, saw London Festival Ballet's visit as the harbinger of others from Britain at intervals of a few years. He hoped these might include the Royal Ballet, and perhaps the Royal Opera. The National Theatre was also invited to send a company from London this year but arrangements could not be made; Dr Iriago would like to think this is only a postponement.

The theatre has a seating capacity of some 2,300, and a stage 30 metres wide and the same high, comparable in proportions to the Metropolitan at New York's Lincoln Center, although there are one-third fewer seats in the Caracas auditorium. The centre, as a whole incorporates a small 400-seat theatre and a separate large studio for rehearsals and ballet classes, while the main theatre is also convertible for concert use with an open platform.

It is named after Venezuela's leading nineteenth-century musician, who died in 1917. Teresa Carreño not only had a successful international career as a pianist (she was a student of Anton Rubinstein, among others), but combined with this the talents of composer, conductor and opera singer, as well as running her own opera company for a time. Three of her four husbands were musicians of comparable distinction: the violinist Emilio Sauret, the baritone Giovanni Tagliaferri and the composer Eugen d'Albert.

The Teresa Carreño theatre is no more appealing from a distance than the National Theatre in London, and with a similar angular bulk, but it becomes more impressive on closer acquaintance. "Inside" is hardly the word for foyers which are protected from the park but open at the side to the above, beyond their bareness made more striking by thousands of vertical tubes, extruded plastic in ivory and yellow, hanging in

clusters from the ceilings like stalactites.

Their design is the work of Jesús Soto, a distinguished Venezuelan artist who has similarly embellished other large buildings in France, Germany and South Africa. His *escrituras*, patterns of abstract lines "written" on a symmetrical background, are the source for his transverse proscenium curtains in the theatre itself, on which black curves and angles are superimposed on vertical bars of black and white.

The overall shape of the auditorium and stage area forms a hexagon, with the seats fanned out widely in three segments on a raked floor, but set squarely in a single upper gallery. Some front stalls have seriously restricted sightlines at the side extremes, a strange miscalculation, but the orchestral acoustics are clear and direct, and on the evidence of the single opera performance I heard (Rossini's *L'italiana in Algeri*), capable of expressive vocal balance.

Not all was as finished backstage as the front of house suggested. The lighting lacked colour-coding, requiring lengthy trial and error to match switch to light; a sprung ballet stage, which can replace that for opera and concerts, started to tilt when the Frigero was for Rudolf Nureyev's *Romeo and Juliet* were first built on it; dressed-rooms in place of mirror-lights; and a system of bells and runners had to link

dancers to the stage for lack of the usual communications.

With goodwill on both sides these problems were adequately overcome for Festival Ballet's first-night gala on Venezuela's national day, at which President Herrera Campesino made a delayed arrival a full hour late, while audience and performers alike were kept waiting (and the *Romeo and Juliet* performance took all the first act to recover).

A resident ballet company is already formed and working under the direction of the Cuban-born Enrique Martínez, former ballet-master of American Ballet Theatre, whose plans for next season include a new three-act *Miguel de Mañara*, with Albéniz music arranged by John Lanchberry. The nucleus of an opera company is also evident, and a planned April-July season includes *Madama Butterfly*, *Figaro*, *Lucia di Lammermoor*, *Il trovatore* and a new opera, *Chao Gil*, by the Venezuelan composer Juan Carlos Nuñez.

An Anglo-Venezuelan cultural agreement, painstakingly piloted by John Mallon, the British Council's representative in Caracas and the embassy's cultural attaché, is on the point of signature. It will help to bring about more frequent exchanges, especially in the performing arts; by offering an alternative to the Teatro Colón in Buenos Aires, the Teresa Carreño Theatre in Caracas could have increasing importance for Britain's arts exports.

Noel Goodwin

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Royal Festival Hall

A film by
Hans Jürgen Syberberg
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as Parsifal.
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What Micro?

The Electron is bound to be compared to the BBC Micro. However it would be better compared to other micros in its price range, the likes of the Spectrum, Oric and Vic 20. There is however no real comparison as the Electron wins on all counts—it has better graphics, a better keyboard, faster and more versatile Basic. We rate the Electron higher than any of its competition. Acorn had better be ready for a rush, there's going to be one.

What Micro? Sept. '83

This micro.



Actual size.

Today, Acorn Computers unveil their new home microcomputer, called the Electron.

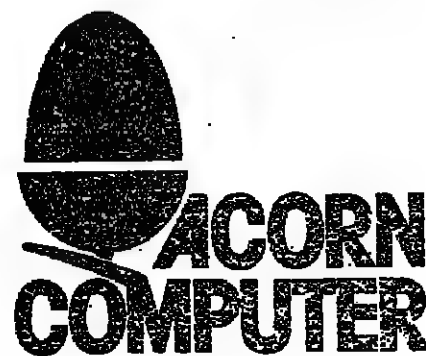
And, as you can see, it has already met with critical acclaim in its first independent review from one of Britain's leading computer publications.

This comes as no surprise as Acorn also produce the only other Micro that uses BBC Basic. (This machine is already being selected by over 80% of U.K. Schools under the current Department of Industry scheme.)

You can judge for yourself just how good the £199 Electron is by visiting the Acorn User Show at the Cunard Hotel, Hammersmith, London from August 25th-28th.

We've every confidence that you and "What Micro?" will be in complete agreement.

Acorn Computers Limited, Fulbourn Road,
Cherry Hinton, Cambridge CB1 4JN.



Massive new 'banks' deal

THE WEEK by Roger Woolnough

Changes in the banking community, and the opportunities these open up for more automation, have caused two major US computer companies to form joint ventures with third parties to secure their positions in financial markets.

Burroughs Corporation has signed a £21m joint development and manufacturing agreement with Fortronic, the Scottish company which has specialized in banking and financial computer terminals. Simultaneously, Sperry Corporation announced it is to market the new Ericsson System 2100 branch automation system for financial institutions.

Of the two, the Burroughs-Fortronic deal is the more intriguing. The US company has been serving the financial markets since the end of the last century, and had a turnover in 1982 of \$4.2bn. Fortronic was established only in 1970, and is a minor by comparison. What does it have to offer the US giant?

"The facts of life are you can't do everything," says Bob King, managing director of Burroughs Machines Ltd, the UK subsidiary. "What we are trying to do here is bring the special skills of two groups of people together."

Key to the agreement is Fortronic's development of an intelligent integrated terminal which sits on the bank counter. Burroughs' approach has been to provide modular terminals, which allow users to build up a range of functions as they need them. Both philosophies are valid, but Burroughs' lack of an integrated terminal of its own left a gap in its product line.

"In certain markets, particularly Europe, there is a big demand for an integrated unit and that is exactly what Fortronic has," explained Clive Bartram of Burroughs. "We are continuing to develop our own modular-type terminals."

Burroughs and Fortronic are not strangers. Since 1981 the two companies have had a marketing agreement on

financial terminals covering Europe and Africa. This has resulted in orders approaching £10m, about 78 per cent exports. But the new deal ranges much wider.

It falls into three parts. Under the first, Burroughs is providing Fortronic with £1m to fund design and development of a new generation of intelligent integrated terminals. Ideas and resources will be pooled by engineers from Scotland, England, France, Switzerland and America.

Then, over the next three years, Burroughs will take delivery of at least 15,000 terminals made at the new Fortronic factory near Dunfermline. This contract is worth at least £20m.

Finally, there will be continuing collaboration to keep pace with market changes and competition.

Under the deal between Sperry and Ericsson Information Systems of Stockholm, the Swedish company's branch automation system is to be marketed by Sperry as the UFTS 600 in most European countries, Canada, South Africa and South East Asia.

Unlike Fortronic, Ericsson has not taken an integrated approach. The UFTS 600 provides different modules on the bank counter to handle such tasks as customer transactions, computing, communications, passbook printing, and note dispensing.

One thing that all parties are agreed on is that the banking business is changing fast. Sperry says that banks are increasingly subjected to competition, not only from other banks, but also from non-banking institutions.

Burroughs's Clive Bartram points out that in America today, Sears Roebuck offers a full range of financial services including access to cash via automated teller machines. "In tomorrow's world, what will be a bank?" he asks. "It may well be a department store."

That can only be good for the

automation suppliers, who are already facing a boom in any case. During 1984 to 1986, Burroughs estimates, the worldwide cashless terminal market will absorb 547,000 units - and that excludes any newcomers to the money game.

A VENTURE which links the travel trade, a young computer company and British Telecom is about to market a hardware and software package which is designed to be equally suitable for the smallest and the largest of travel agents.

Behind the move is Tourism Technology Ltd, which is jointly owned by Future Technology Systems Ltd (FTS), the Association of British Travel Agents (ABTA), and the Travel Agents' Consortium for Information Technology (TACIT). Together they have developed a system which exploits the multi-functional and communications capabilities of the FTS microcomputer. This allows travel agents to use a single piece of equipment for televiewdata, bookings with tour operators, communications direct to airlines, data processing and word processing.

Now Tourism Technology has appointed Merita, the British Telecom business products operation, to market the system exclusively in the UK. Over two years, the contract will be worth £5m to FTS and £2m to Tourism Technology.

"This is probably the first time that any trade association such as ABTA has worked so closely with a manufacturer to bring a product which is tailored to its members' needs," says FTS managing director Peter McHugh. "More important, the trade association - and therefore its members - benefit commercially."

McHugh estimates the potential size of the UK market at 10,000 systems with a minimum price of £5,000. This is based on 5,000 ABTA members, with an average of three systems per user. On top of that there are 3,000 non-ABTA travel agents who are likely purchasers.

JOB SCENE

Status under attack

By Richard Sharpe

Now that so many non-technical personnel are using computer systems the status of computer professionals is under attack. But changes of status will be fiercely resisted.

In the first place special rates of pay for computer staff are becoming rare as they are merged into general clerical and technical grades.

Second, job turnover has begun to come down, making staff that fit from employer to employer no longer a valued asset; they are now being judged in the same way as other staff with a patchy employment record.

Third, the role of contractors has been firmly established, weakening the subtle blackmail that highly technical personnel in computer departments have used as a weapon to further their careers.

Status has, however, always been a moveable feast in the computer industry. At the beginning, when pioneering systems were built from valve technology and the applications were scientific and technical, programming had low status. Designing the system and keeping it running, held the glory while the job programming was mostly performed by women.

Once men designers realised that programming was half the job of getting new technology working they muscled into the role, turned programming almost into a black art.

Status is often linked to skill in the computer community; it does not always come from the individual's position in the managerial pecking order.

However, while computer hardware is more and more compact and runs faster and faster, full computer systems, the complex combination of hardware and software, do not have the same radical advances in performance. A lot of the speed of the machine is often absorbed by more complex software, written by skilled employees. As a result the highly skilled can seem to be a bottleneck, an impediment to further productivity increases.

The more non-technical personnel use computers, the less need there seems to be, at least on the surface, for the skilled people. All is, however, far from lost for the status conscious computer professional.

Many have realized that the job of educating the new wave of users is so vital that it gives them extra leverage, and therefore status, as they fan out over organizations carrying the word of the coming of the micro computer.

People/Ronald Young of Systematics

Alan Howard



From Tudor to future

Ronald Young lives in the past, the present and the future, all at the same time. His company, the Systematics International Group, occupies a Tudor manor house in the Suffolk town of Haverhill, reputedly given to Anne of Cleves by Henry VIII. "I love Tudor manor houses," says Young, who lives in one.

That takes care of the past. The present is the booming world of microcomputers, for which Systematics supplies a range of packaged business software.

And the future? "We very much believe that the technologies of video, computing and telecommunications will converge," Young says. "We are even thinking of buying a satellite dish."

Originally, Ronald Young was articled to a chartered accountant, but the weekly regime of five nights studying on a £3 pay-packet drove him to banking, where he developed a princely £12,000 a year salary.

In 1966 he switched to programming. After working for a number of user companies, he had the chance to set up a computing services company with a firm of management consultants. A little later, this company acquired a computer bureau specializing in services for manufacturers of agricultural machinery. He developed it to a profitable, if fairly modest, concern. Then the microcomputer arrived.

"I was quite happy with a bureau which was specialised, profitable, and giving us all a

satisfying way of life," Young recalls. "The micro shook us up. The company now makes more profit in one month than it did in a year."

This transition was not achieved easily. In 1980, after five years of profits, Systematics invested heavily in developing a range of business software for microcomputers. It was December 1982 before substantial profits returned, but the investment has paid off.

Young ticks off progress: 2500 software packages sold in 1981, 6400 in 1982, "and we expect to sell well over 10,000 packages this year". From breaking even in 1982, he expects profits of £400,000-plus this year, and is looking for £1m next.

But he sees many changes ahead in software, and Systematics continues to invest heavily in development.

"Some companies take the view that as computers become bigger, they should produce bigger programmes," he says. "We believe we should employ this greater power so that users

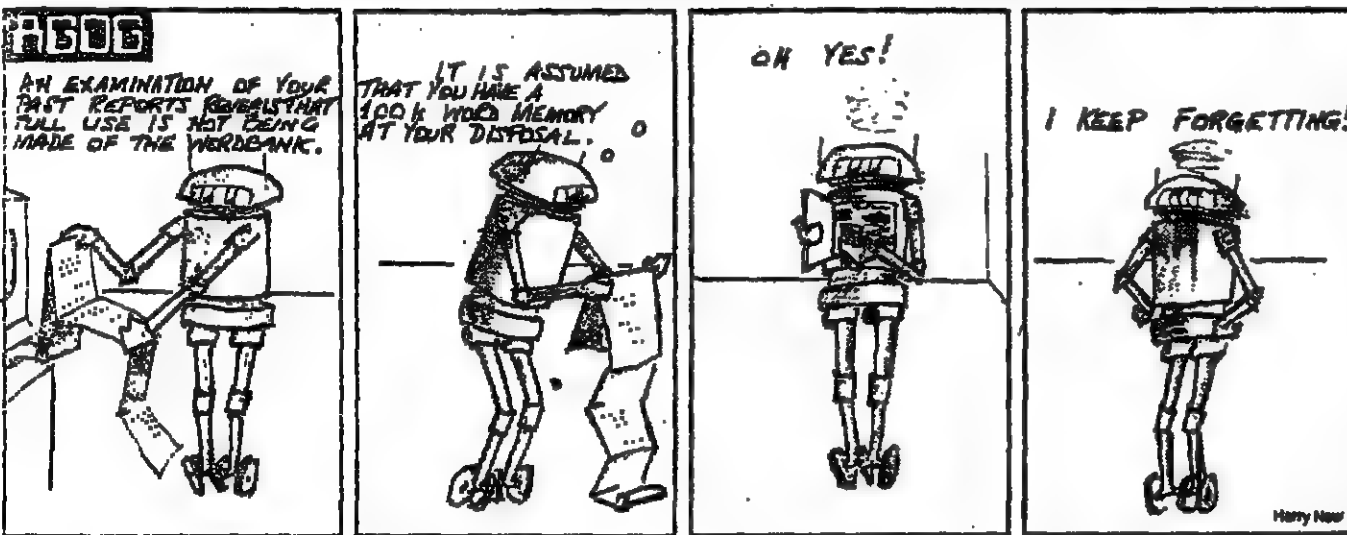
can do the same jobs far more easily."

This emphasis on user-friendliness shows up in several ways. Systematics had an early preview of the Apple Lisa, the micro which took a major step towards simplifying computer use. "We are developing business software for Lisa which will exploit its visual techniques," says Young.

Video is another tool. Already Systematics is putting business programs on video-cassettes for training purposes, and Young looks forward to the possibilities offered by the interactive video disk. "We are also trying to eliminate the need for manuals," he adds.

But as much as anything, it is the coming convergence of video, computing and telecoms which intrigues him. "They will all come together into a single information technology very soon. As an organisation specialising in software, we must have an increasing awareness and involvement in all of them."

RW



Computer Appointments

MARKETING CONSULTANTS

As a young, growth minded company, involved in consulting on high technology computer related products, we are seeking a number of additional marketing consultants to join our professional team.

Based in Ascot, candidates will be responsible for initiating, developing and conducting market research projects covering key developments in the computer industry.

Applicants should be well educated, with experience in marketing and/or market research. This will preferably have been gained within the computer industry. A knowledge of statistical analysis along with excellent communication skills, both oral and written, are essential.

The ability to work on initiative and willingness to travel are a requirement. Excellent salary, 4 weeks holiday and scope for rapid advancement will be offered to the right candidates. For further information, please Ascot (0990) 23377.

(No Agencies please)

Finding the jobs

COMPUTER BRIEFING

"On your bike" is being superseded by electronics: jobcentres throughout the country are being linked through a computer-based system, so that details of vacancies can be transmitted quickly throughout the network, writes Roger Woolnough.

Last week work began on the seventh and final stage of the project when the first of 150 Jobcentres throughout south-east England was connected to a Perkin-Elmer 3230 supermini-computer in Basingstoke. By November, all the south-east Jobcentres will be linked electronically to virtually every other Jobcentre in the country.

Known as the Vacancy Circulation and Statistics (VACS) system, it has been introduced over the last five years by the Manpower Services Commission in conjunction with Perkin-Elmer Data Systems. At first, Jobcentres with VACS could communicate only within their own region, but all seven regional computers and development machines in Sheffield are now being linked over the PENNET networking system.

When the system is complete, about 750 of the 1000 Jobcentres throughout the country will be able to communicate over British Telecom's packet-switching service.

"This improves our standard of service to potential employees and employers alike, while helping to contain our administrative costs," says John Taylor, head of the MSC's employment service Computer Development Branch.

Business game

Engineers, often criticized as being poor managers, will have the chance to "prove" themselves by joining a business game run on computers. The game, called TEMEWORK (The Engineering Management Exercise), is being sponsored by the Engineering Council, Astridge Management College and The Engineer magazine. The Department of Trade and Industry has made a software development grant.

The game begins in October, with teams from industry competing against each other and the

Where's the plug?

By Alan Simpson

Far from encouraging user satisfaction, many of the documents with computer industry products are too difficult to understand. Typical are the manuals which say "Unpack, connect to power source and switch on". That the user often does not know his power transformer unit from his DIN plug or PAL modulator seems to have escaped some instruction writers.

Not surprisingly, a new industry has been created, offering a guided tour round new systems. The Learning to Use book series, for example, supports popular micro models like Apple, BBC Acorn, Dragon, Oric and Pet and assumes that the user is very much in the beginners class and requires practical assistance rather than large doses of computer theory and technology.

The suppliers, Newtech Publishing, say they have problems in keeping pace with demand and the rate of introduction of new home computer equip-

ment. Newtech have also marketed Sound Training audio cassette packs which offer the business user a faster and possibly more enjoyable method of understanding his software application package. The packs are selling well not only in Europe, but surprisingly in the United States where much of the software originated.

Now training consultants and documentation specialists, Head-Line Communication of Hereford, who are responsible for the Sound Training products, have decided to spread their expertise and are presenting a series of workshops aimed at teaching teachers the fundamentals of good documentation at two-day courses.

For those who have difficulty in following Euro/Japanese translation texts on how to load and operate home video or micro-controlled cameras, proper documentation can smooth the complexities of everyday technological life.

Is yours an 8 or a 16-bit business?



PC-8800 Series Personal Computer. £1,501*

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Which you choose — the new NEC PC8800 or the more powerful Advanced Personal Computer — depends on the processing power required and the volume of data you wish to store — up to 20 megabytes on the APC. In either case, each machine gives you access to a wide range of business software, including integrated accounting, word processing, business planning and graphics.

Each machine has too many features to list here. But on the corner of this page, a small snippet for you could mean a giant leap for your business.

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You must be able to relate outstanding technical innovations to applications and market trends and be able to plan future systems against future needs.

This key position will appeal to a competent, imaginative individual who has had "Start-Up" experience in the past. You must also be able to travel in order to coordinate our rapidly expanding marketplace.

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MARKET REPORT

Index still on record run

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings began, Aug 15. Dealings end, Sept 2. Contango Day, Sept 5. Settlement Day, Sept 12.

The stock market entered the second leg of the three-week rally, despite the seasonal fall in volume.

The FT 30 index began to dip ahead of Wall Street's opening late yesterday afternoon but boomed prices in New York reinforced London's move forward and by the close the index had gained 4.7 to 740.4.

The main boost to sentiment resulted from the better-than-expected United States money supply figures, the second good one in a row, and forecasts that United States monetary growth will be back within target over the next two months.

That defused fears of any further rises in United States interest rates, particularly as the American economic recovery is slowing. Some dealers were even talking of significant cuts. This would effectively take the pressure off British rates and rekindles hopes that Britain's clearing banks will be able to hold the 5% per cent level for longer than expected.

Government stocks came in for some heavy buying, with long-dated issues, some paying

yield of more than 10 per cent, recording gains of 1%.

That gave the government broker the opportunity needed to slip in two "tapets" totalling £500m. The sale last week of £500m 10 per cent convertible was sold out some form of tap was needed.

Leading equities quickly followed gains higher and there were widespread gains of more than 10p. US buying put 10p onto Boots at 183p after that it had received over-the-counter US sales permission for its new pain-killing drug, ibuprofen while Beecham at 353p was 10p to the good.

News that British petrol sales are falling rapidly and the big companies may start cutting prices again soon caused some fresh selling in the oil sector.

BP dropped 6p to 438p while British lost 2p to 248p, despite reports that the fall in profits, due soon, will not be as bad as expected.

Lasmo, with profits due today, was also hit, dropping 10p to 376p. Shell lost 4p to 630p. Profit-takers moved against the Irish offshore ex-

where Lex Group featured with a 15p gain to 368p after the company managed to dampen fears over alleged problems with Volvo gear boxes.

Whitbread, up 4p at 152p, led breweries higher as the continuing good weather and news of price rises supported the sector.

In the building and construction sector Taylor Woodrow jumped 20p to 550p in anticipation of today's interim figures. Blue Circle, reporting this week, gained 7p to 445p but fears of increased competition hitting the profits of SGB Group, pushed those shares 12p lower to 144p.

London Brick held steady at 86p on hopes that Tarmac or Hanson Trust will step in to buy the company if it does not go ahead with its own bid for Hanson. London reports profit figures on Thursday, when a statement of intent is expected.

Booming August car sales helped motor distributors, Games maker John Wad-

dington's shares fell 4p to 242p as hopes faded of the group fighting off the unwanted bid from BPCC, whose offer closes today when the level of acceptances should be known.

In insurance, Commercial Union at 170p and Royal Insurance at 560p held steady even though both companies are heavily involved in Texas where a hurricane has caused £1m worth of damage. Analysts say CU will lose £6.5m and Royal between £5m and £10m.

Also firming ahead of interim figures due this week was Hawley Group at 185p, up 8p and Electro-Protective, 7p better at 183p.

One stock to lose favour with the speculators was Bellair which slumped 40p to 580p. Machinery stakeholder Wasson established has still not worked out on its offer document for Harold Ingrams, suspended at 300p, and has not responded to calls for further information about its intended activity for the two minnow companies.

Wayne Lintott

RECENT ISSUES

Company	Price
Alcon Group 25p (115s)	101.3
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COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

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LOCAL AUTHORITIES

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BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

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BREWERS AND DISTILLERS

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COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

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BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

Company	Price
Alcon Group 25p (115s)	101.3
Alcon Group 25p (115s)	101.3
Alcon Group 25p (115s)	101.3
Alcon Group 25p (115s)	101.3
Alcon Group 25p (115s)	101.3
Alcon Group 25p (115s)	101.3
Alcon Group 25p (115s)	101.3
Alcon Group 25p (115s)	101.3
Alcon Group 25p (115s)	101.3
Alcon Group 25p (115s)	101.3

BREWERS AND DISTILLERS

Company	Price
Alcon Group 25p (115s)	101.3
Alcon Group 25p (115s)	101.3
Alcon Group 25p (115s)	101.3
Alcon Group 25p (115s)	101.3
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Alcon Group 25p (115s)	101.3
Alcon Group 25p (115s)	101.3
Alcon Group 25p (115s)	101.3
Alcon Group 25p (115s)	101.3

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

Company	Price
Alcon Group 25p (115s)	101.3
Alcon Group 25p (115s)	101.3
Alcon Group 25p (115s)	101.3
Alcon Group 25p (115s)	101.3
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Alcon Group 25p (115s)	101.3
Alcon Group 25p (115s)	101.3
Alcon Group 25p (115s)	101.3
Alcon Group 25p (115s)	101.3

STOCKS

Company	Price
Alcon Group 25p (115s)	101.3
Alcon Group 25p (115s)	101.3
Alcon Group 25p (115s)	101.3
Alcon Group 25p (115s)	101.3
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Alcon Group 25p (115s)	101.3
Alcon Group 25p (115s)	101.3
Alcon Group 25p (115s)	101.3
Alcon Group 25p (115s)	101.3

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

Company	Price
Alcon Group 25p (115s)	101.3
Alcon Group 25p (115s)	101.3
Alcon Group 25p (115s)	101.3
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Alcon Group 25p (115s)	101.3
Alcon Group 25p (115s)	101.3
Alcon Group 25p (115s)	101.3
Alcon Group 25p (115s)	101.3

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

Company	Price
Alcon Group 25p (115s)	101.3
Alcon Group 25p (115s)	101.3
Alcon Group 25p (115s)	101.3
Alcon Group 25p (115s)	101.3
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Alcon Group 25p (115s)	101.3
Alcon Group 25p (115s)	101.3
Alcon Group 25p (115s)	101.3

DOLLAR STOCKS

Company	Price
Alcon Group 25p (115s)	101.3
Alcon Group 25p (115s)	101.3
Alcon Group 25p (115s)	101.3
Alcon Group 25p (115s)	101.3
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BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

Company	Price
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Company	Price
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COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

Company	Price
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STOCKS

Company	Price
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COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

Company	Price
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LOCAL AUTHORITIES

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1	10.0	3.1	146	23	Do
1	10.0	3.1	146	24	Do
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1	10.0	3.1	146	28	Do
1	10.0	3.1	146	29	Do
1	10.0	3.1	146	30	Do
1	10.0	3.1	146	31	Do
1	10.0	3.1	146	32	Do
1	10.0	3.1	146	33	Do
1	10.0	3.1	146	34	Do
1	10.0	3.1	146	35	Do
1	10.0	3.1	146	36	Do
1	10.0	3.1	146	37	Do
1	10.0	3.1	146	38	Do
1	10.0	3.1	146	39	Do
1	10.0	3.1	146	40	Do
1	10.0	3.1	146	41	Do
1	10.0	3.1	146	42	Do
1	10.0	3.1	146	43	Do
1	10.0	3.1	146	44	Do
1	10.0	3.1	146	45	Do
1	10.0	3.1	146	46	Do
1	10.0	3.1	146	47	Do
1	10.0	3.1	146	48	Do
1	10.0	3.1	146	49	Do
1	10.0	3.1	146	50	Do
1	10.0	3.1	146	51	Do
1	10.0	3.1	146	52	Do
1	10.0	3.1	146	53	Do
1	10.0	3.1	146	54	Do
1	10.0	3.1	146	55	Do
1	10.0	3.1	146	56	Do
1	10.0	3.1	146	57	Do
1	10.0	3.1	146	58	Do
1	10.0	3.1	146	59	Do
1	10.0	3.1	146	60	Do
1	10.0	3.1	146	61	Do
1	10.0	3.1	146	62	Do
1	10.0	3.1	146	63	Do
1	10.0	3.1	146	64	Do
1	10.0	3.1	146	65	Do
1	10.0	3.1	146	66	Do
1	10.0	3.1	146	67	Do
1	10.0	3.1	146	68	Do
1	10.0	3.1	146	69	Do
1	10.0	3.1	146	70	Do
1	10.0	3.1	146	71	Do
1	10.0	3.1	146	72	Do
1	10.0	3.1	146	73	Do
1	10.0	3.1	146	74	Do
1	10.0	3.1	146	75	Do
1	10.0	3.1	146	76	Do
1	10.0	3.1	146	77	Do
1	10.0	3.1	146	78	Do
1	10.0	3.1	146	79	Do
1	10.0	3.1	146	80	Do
1	10.0	3.1	146	81	Do
1	10.0	3.1	146	82	Do
1	10.0	3.1	146	83	Do
1	10.0	3.1	146	84	Do
1	10.0	3.1	146	85	Do
1	10.0	3.1	146	86	Do
1	10.0	3.1	146	87	Do
1	10.0	3.1	146	88	Do
1	10.0	3.1	146	89	Do
1	10.0	3.1	146	90	Do
1	10.0	3.1	146	91	Do
1	10.0	3.1	146	92	Do
1	10.0	3.1	146	93	Do
1	10.0	3.1	146	94	Do
1	10.0	3.1	146	95	Do
1	10.0	3.1	146	96	Do
1	10.0	3.1	146	97	Do
1	10.0	3.1	146	98	Do
1	10.0	3.1	146	99	Do
1	10.0	3.1	146	100	Do

Investment and Finance

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Telephone 01-557 1234

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index 740.4 up 4.7
FT 100 Index 79.82 up 0.31
FT All Shares 485.67 up 4.85
Bargains 19.883
Datastream USM Leaders
Index 102.28 down 0.89
New York Dow Jones
Average (latest): 1,203.46
up 9.25
Tokyo Stock Exchange
Average: 9,203.75 up 66.62
Hong Kong Hang Seng
Index 1,000.23 up 3.95
Amsterdam 153.3 up 1.8
Sydney AO Index 890.8 up 5.9
Frankfurt Commerzbank
Index 940.10 down 2.10
Brussels General Index
133.25 up 0.16
Paris CAC Index 136 up 1.0
Zurich SKA General 289.1
up 0.4

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
Sterling \$1.5290 up 1.1 cent
Index 85.8 up 0.1
DM 4.0275 down 0.0075
FF 12.10 down 0.02
Yen 371.50 up 1.0
Dollar
Index 127.5 down 0.7
DM 2.6310
NEW YORK LATEST
Sterling \$1.5305
INTERNATIONAL
ECU 5.565959
SDR 20.693798

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Bank base rate 9%
Finance houses base rate 10
Discount market loans week
fixed 9%
3 month interbank 9%
Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 10-10%
3 month DM 5%
3 month FF 14%
US rates:
Bank prime rate 11.00
Fed funds 9%
Treasury long bond 103 29/32-
103 27/32
ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling
Export Finance Scheme - IV
Average reference rate for
interest period 6 July to 2
August, 1983 inclusive: 9.988
percent.

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):
am \$412.25 pm \$421.75
close \$424.50 up \$7
New York latest: \$421.75
Kruggerand (per coin):
\$436.50-438 (\$285.25-286.25)
Sovereigns (new):
\$89.50-100.50 (\$65-65.75)
Excludes VAT

TODAY

Interim American Trust,
Copydex, De Beers, Electro-
Protective, Fife Indmar, Hong-
kong & Shanghai
Corporation, George Ingham,
Liberty Life Association of
Africa, London and Scottish
Marine Oil, Pragma, Rentokil,
Standard Chartered Bank,
Taylor Woodrow.
Finals: Apex Properties, Dura
Mill, Smith Whitworth, Stod-
dard Holdings.

ANNUAL MEETINGS

Triplex Foundries, West Brom-
wich Moor House, Beeches
Road (noon).

● Yelverton Investments in
which financiers Mr Jim Slater
and Mr John Bentley have big
shares stakes, has used its
option to buy a further 15 per
cent of Wordnet information
processing system for £150,000.
This takes its stake to 40 per
cent and makes the company,
which has designed a system
that can link eight electric
typewriters to a single word
processor or small computer,
Yelverton's biggest single in-
vestment.

Now Wordnet has signed
contracts with three big dis-
tributors including AES, one of
the world's largest word proc-
essing companies, which have
already placed orders for £5m of
equipment.

● Linford Holdings is to seek
shareholders approval for a
name change to Dee Corpora-
tion. Frank Dee Supermarkets
is part of the group. The board
believes the Linford name fits
the company to food wholesal-
ing, whereas retailing now
accounts for some 75 per cent of
its profits.

● Charterhouse Petroleum has
agreed to take over the 70 per
cent shares in Jubilee Oil it does
not already hold. The deal
involves Charterhouse issuing
up to 3.1 million ordinary
shares to Jubilee shareholders,
and a further 2.9 million if the
first well drilled in the two
Jubilee North Sea blocks show
significant oil reserves.

● BAYER of West Germany
has improved its first half world
group pretax to DM660m
(\$217m) from DM722m in the
same period last year.

New company will be fourth biggest grocery retailer

Gulliver merges food and drink chains into Argyll Group

By Andrew Connell
Mr James Gulliver, the Scot
who made his name by
transforming the Fine Fare
supermarket chain in the 1960s,
yesterday announced details of
a proposed merger between his
Argyll Foods group and Ameri-
gamated Distilled Products to
create a new force in the British
food and drinks industry.

The new company, Argyll-
Group, will have a market
capitalization of £250m, annual
sales of £1,360m, and forecast
pretax profits of £26.5m in the
year to March 31 1984.
It brings together 900 Presto,
Templetons and Liptons stores
owned by Argyll with ADP,
which is one of Scotland's last
remaining independent whisky
producers.

The group will rank
fourth in Britain behind Sains-
bury, Tesco and Asda in the
food retailing sector and third
behind Victoria Wine and
Arthur Cooper in terms of off-
licence sales.

Mr Gulliver claimed yester-
day that his ultimate ambition

ARGYLL GROUP (£m)			
	Argyll Foods	ADP Group	Argyll Group
Turnover	1135	230.3	1365.3
Pretax profits (year ending April 2 1983)	21.6	7.2	28.8
Forecast pretax profits (year ending March 31 1984)	28.0	8.5	36.5

is to beat Sainsbury and become
Britain's biggest food retailer.

The merger of Argyll Foods
and ADP has been effected
through a new holding com-
pany, Argyll Group, which was
previously called James Gulliver
Associates.

The merger will be on the
basis of one ordinary share of
the new company for every
ordinary share in Argyll Foods,
and four shares of the new
company for every three shares
in ADP.

Last night Argyll Foods
shares were unchanged at 126p
while shares of ADP were down
by 3p at 165p.

Mr Gulliver outlined four
main reasons for concluding the
deal.

First, it would create greater
scale in the food and drinks
industry at a time when there is
growing concentration of market
share in the hands of big
corporations, both in Britain
and internationally.

Second, it would allow Argyll
to diversify in the longer term
to avoid the stiff competition
which will emerge in food
retailing if the big groups
continue their rapid expansion.

Third, the deal would pro-
vide opportunities for expan-



Gulliver: challenging Sainsbury

sion in the US through ADP's
Barton Brands drinks business.

Fourth, it would offer im-
portant distribution opportu-
nities for ADP, whose liquor
brands could be sold through
Argyll stores.

Mr Gulliver said he was
looking at the possibility of
putting some of ADP's Liquor-
save off-licences into Argyll's
Presto stores.

Mr Gulliver said that the
continued development of the

Presto stores chain will not be
affected by the merger and that
20 stores are planned to open
next year.

The new group is forecasting
pretax profits of £36.5m in the
year to March 31, 1984, against
combined pretax profits of
£28.8m in the 1982/1983
financial year. The board
promises to recommend a
dividend of 4.5p per ordinary
share in the new company in
the year to March 31, 1984.

Gulliver's personal
holding in the new company will
be 7.5 million shares, or 3.8 per
cent of the total equity.

Mr Gulliver was chairman of
the Fine Fare supermarket
company at the age of 33. He
left in 1973 with "a few hundred
thousand pounds" and bought
Oriental Foods for £2m. He sold it
after a year for £11m.

He began building a stake in
ADP in 1979 and acquired most
of the supermarkets in the
Argyll Foods chain in a £104m
deal with Generale Occidentale
in June last year.

Investors' Notebook, page 16

City Editor's Comment

Shaking off the 'hidden' handout

The big city investment
institutions are becoming
increasingly irritated about
golden handshakes to
executives who are forced
out of companies after
boardroom rows, takeover
bids and poor results.

And if the City insti-
tutions are furious, for once
it can be taken as read that
they fully reflect the frustra-
tions of smaller share-
holders who are in no
position to vent their anger
effectively.

The complaint is not
new. What annoys pension
funds and unit trusts most
is that they learn about
these arrangements only
when they have been ac-
tivated when it is usually too
late to take any effective
action.

There are certain limits
to this argument. For in-
stance, company prospec-
tuses lay out significant
directors' contracts and in
the case of an already
quoted company, they
should be available for
inspection at the company's
annual meeting.

Furthermore, service
contracts lasting more than
five years should be for-
mally approved by share-
holders.

But there is still plenty of
scope for executive direc-
tors to protect themselves.
Some pension fund man-
agers contend that the five-
year rolling contract of Sir
John Mayhew-Sanders,
recently departed chairman
and chief executive of the
ailing John Brown group, is
the last straw for them
since it theoretically added
up to some £400,000 but
escaped beneath the wire of
shareholder approval.

Other apparently contro-
versial recent episodes in-
clude options for directors
of UBM, profitably signed
a few days before a take-
over bid from Norcor, and
a service contract until
1986 for a director of AE,
actually arranged after first
news of an agreed takeover
by Guest, Keen and Nettle-
folds. These latter cases,
while unfortunate, are not a
source for scandal. Other
AE directors, for instance
already had similar service

contracts, and the new one
is not thought to have
raised any objections from
GKN.

In a case where post-
merger rationalization is
called for, the bidding
company may not want to
demote a competent man-
ager from apparently
making himself redundant.

The John Brown case is the
more pertinent one from a
number of viewpoints. In
practice, Sir John May-
hew-Sanders will receive
only £180,000 compen-
sation.

That may be too much
for many small share-
holders of a company which
got into deep trouble under
Sir John's leadership. But,
though he made expensive
mistakes and argued what
in the end proved an
unsustainable strategy for
the company, few doubt
that Sir John is a manager
of some class with many
achievements to his name.

The British tax system
encourages companies to
reward their executives via
pension arrangements to an
excessive degree and the
penalties on leaving prema-
turely are equally steep.

What is more, as Sir
Michael Edwards has
noted, British managers do
not normally have the same
ability as their counterparts
in other capitalist countries
to build up capital from
high salaries. Clearly, a
balance must be drawn
between the discipline to
perform and financial pro-
tection for those taking on
difficult jobs.

The real question is
about disclosure. The
schemes so far put up - for
instance, for a semi-private
register of service contracts -
are elitist and inadequate.
Much progress has been
made in recent years in
disclosing directors' salar-
ies in annual accounts.

This should be expanded
to include pension arrange-
ments and service contracts
on the same, mostly anonym-
ous terms. Managers
should not be embarrassed
by their contracts, if they
are, the contracts are prob-
ably bad.

Call for increased pensions mobility

Employers could afford to
improve pension benefits for
job changes at little or no extra
cost, according to pension
consultants Metropolitan Pen-
sion Association.

In a discussion paper on
improving the pension benefits
of early leavers the association
concludes: "The real value of
deferred pensions could be fully
maintained over the period of
deferment with very little
increase in contribution re-
quirements - perhaps no change
at all if recent scheme experi-
ence has been favourable."

The paper comes after the
recent announcement of an
urgent review of pensions by the
Government.

Mr Norman Fowler, Social
Security Secretary, has called
for a conference for September
14 to discuss pension problems,
and representatives from the
Confederation of British Indus-
try, the Trades Union Congress
and the Centre for Policy
Studies will be attending.

The Government is known to
be concerned about the effects
on job mobility of poor deferred
pension benefits and has indi-
cated that legislation could be
introduced if voluntary solu-
tions are not found.

Under existing legislation it
is possible for an employee who
has worked for a company for
up to five years to change jobs
and lose all pension entitlements.

£500m gilts issue as dollar eases

By Peter Wilson-Smith

The Government wasted no
time in resuming its funding
programme yesterday as finan-
cial markets moved ahead,
encouraged by the good Ameri-
can money supply figures last
Friday.

Two new tranches of existing
government stocks were an-
nounced by the Bank of
England and they will be
available from tomorrow. They
are £300m of Treasury 12 per
cent 1993 priced yesterday at
£102.5/8, and £200m of 11 3/4
per cent Treasury 2003-2007
priced at £107/7.8.

The Bank will be able to sell
the new tranches when market
conditions allow. Last week the
new 10 per cent Treasury 1986,
oversubscribed at above the
minimum tender price.

Dealers said yesterday the
speed with which the Govern-
ment acted was a sign that it
still needed to sell large
amounts of government stock
to help control the money
supply.

Last week the Treasury
sought to reassure markets that
money supply was being
brought back under control.

The gilts market closed with
gains of £1/2 to £3/4 at the long
end of the market yesterday,
helped by the firm tone in the
American bond market.

The \$500m fall in American
money supply M one on Friday
has helped to allay fears over
rising interest rates. This con-
tributed to a weaker dollar
yesterday.

After falling overnight in the
Far East, it recovered some
ground during European trading
but closed well below last
week's levels.

The dollar fell from
DM2.6580 at Friday's close to
DM2.6310 yesterday and eased
against other currencies.

Sterling ended the day 1.1
cents stronger against the dollar
at \$1.5290. Although it was
slightly weaker against contin-
ental currencies, its trade-
weighted value firmed by 0.1 to
85.

Dealers said the dollar was
expected to weaken further in
the short-term.

Shares hit record levels yester-
day as the stock market rose,
encouraged by the strength of
Wall Street. The FT Index of 30
leading shares closed 4.7 up at
740.4.

Kean & Scott to seek full listing

By Jonathan Clare

Kean & Scott, the home
improvement company which
is 60 per cent owned by Mr
Michael Ashcroft's Hawley
Group, plans to get a full listing
on the London stock market
either this autumn or next
spring.

The company is quoted on
the Unlisted Securities Market,
but the Stock Exchange's
quotations department has yet
to approve the transfer to the
main stock market because
Kean, in its present form, has
no five-year trading record.

Kean is one of the biggest
companies on the USM with a
market capitalization of about
£60m. It became a Hawley
subsidiary last October and
took in Sharps Bedroom Design
from Hawley to run alongside
its furniture retailing business.

Since then it has acquired
Alpine Holdings, the double
glazing company, and Dolphin
Showers.

The current set of results
show the effect of these
acquisitions. Further details are
likely in the second half.
Analysis now expects total
profits for the year to be about
£5m.

Coleman Milne, another

Kean & Scott
Half-year to 30.6.83
Pretax profit £2m (£509,000)
Slated earnings 1.7p (0.4p)
Turnover £23.4m (£18.4m)
Net interim dividend 0.333p
Share price 56p, down 2

Coleman Milne
Half-year to 30.6.83
Pretax profit £186,000
£143,000
Slated earnings 2.25p (1.77p)
Turnover £2.5m (£2m)
Net interim dividend 0.6p
(0.5p)
Share price 60p

USM company which is 85 per
cent owned by Hawley, also
turned in half-year results
yesterday, showing an increase
in pretax profits to £186,000.
The City now expects profits of
about £500,000 for the year.

The company, based at
Westhoughton near Bolton,
Lancashire, makes limousines
by extending Ford Grenadas.

Hawley confirmed yesterday
its plans to demerge the Ruff-
er & Deith amusement machine
business. Hawley
shareholders will receive Ruff-
er shares in the form of a
special dividend.

John Brown pays out £180,000

By Our Financial Staff

Sir John Mayhew-Sanders,
the former chairman of John
Brown, the troubled engineering
company, will receive compensa-
tion for loss of office of
£180,000.

Sir John Cuckney, John
Brown's chairman, confirmed
yesterday that he had negotiated
the settlement with Sir John
Mayhew-Sanders' lawyers.

Sir John Mayhew-Sander had
a five-year rolling service
contract which, based on his
annual salary of more than
£81,000, had given rise to
speculation that he could
receive £400,000.

Such a figure, would have
been a record for a "golden
handshake". Sir John May-
hew-Sanders' lawyers are thought
to have asked for more.

Institutional shareholders
furious at the prospect of John
Brown paying £400,000, are still
likely to question the agreed
figure but will probably accept

Confusion as Brazil seeks debts deal

By Peter Wilson-Smith, Banking Correspondent

Senior Antonio Delfino Netto,
the Brazilian planning minister,
returned to Brazil over the
weekend after his emergency
talk with M. Jacques de
Laroque, managing director of
the International Monetary
Fund.

Senior Netto also met M
Michel Camdessus, chairman of
the Paris Club, to request a
rescheduling of Brazil's official
government-guaranteed debts.

The Paris Club, an ad hoc
group of western creditor
governments, is expected to
meet later to discuss Brazil's
debts.

However, the British
Government has yet to be
formally notified of the request
and there was confusion yester-
day over reports that Brazil was
ceasing all payments on official
debts, which are estimated at
\$7bn to \$8bn (£4.5bn to
£5.2bn).

The export Credits Guar-
antee Department confirmed yes-

Robinow merger expected

By Vivien Goldsmith

Dealings were suspended
yesterday in the shares of
Crosby House, the freight
forwarding and container
storage company, and Right-
way, a subsidiary involved in
cultivation of tea, rubber and
cocoa.

The boards announced that
they are discussing a full merger
of the two companies.

Crosby House, which is
controlled by the Robinow
family's International Invest-
ment Trust Company of Jersey,
holds 51.36 per cent of Right-
way.

Dealings in Sampang (Java)
Rubber, another Crosby House
subsidiary, were also suspended.

By injecting its Jazerite
Holdings into Crosby the
Robinow family - largely Mr
Hermann Robinow, a director
of N M Rothschild, and his son,
Mr Richard Robinow - gained
control of the company.

Early 12-point rise in Dow

New York, (AP-Dow Jones) -
Stocks were holding their early
gains yesterday but volume was
moderate and further progress
was proving elusive.

The Dow Jones Industrial
Average was up about 12 points
at 1,206 - about the same gain it
showed in the first half hour of
trading yesterday. Advances
were 2 to 1 ahead of losers.

Miss Hildegard Zagoraki,
market strategist at Prudential-
Bache Securities said: "It has
been a normal reaction to the
money supply with stocks
following the upturn in bonds."
"The problem is volume - it
just isn't there. If volume and
breadth improve it would help
but otherwise it will indicate
that the technical bounce of the
past couple of weeks is over."

Mr Richard McCabe, techni-
cal analyst at Merrill Lynch,
said he found it hard to make
the case that the oil stock rally

WALL STREET

represented a major or perma-
nent shift of leadership.

Instead he said: "It seems to
be part of a pattern of inde-
cision in which there is not
an obvious or persistent thread
of leadership" as opinion wavered
between "fear of the economic
recovery overheating and fear
of it stalling."

International Business Ma-
chines was 122 3/4, up 1/2;
General Motors 69 1/4, up 7/8;
Ford 57 1/4, up 5/8; General
Electric 48 1/8, up 5/8; Lase-
152, up 1 1/2; Halliburton 45
5/8, up 1/4; Superior Oil 37 1/2,
up 1/8; and Texas Instruments
111 3/4, up 1 1/8.

Mobil was up 1 1/8 at 34 1/2;
Mercantile Stores up 2 1/2 at 56
1/4; Cooper Laboratories up 2
at 34 3/4; Motorola down 1 at
129 1/4; NCR up 1 at 114 3/4.



Taking off: the Boeing and Airbus Industrie contenders for the JAL contract

Planemakers look East for key deal

By John Lawless

The three planemakers
locked in battle to sell British
Airways £500m worth of air-
craft to replace its Trident fleet
watch in fascination this week
as Japan Airlines (JAL) begins
the same decision-making pro-
cess.

As in BA's case, JAL will
announce its decision this
autumn, with the short-range
jets due in service by 1985.

The technical side of the talks
has been exhausted. Boeing
demonstrated the 767, already
well-known capabilities in
Tokyo in February. The A310
Airbus followed it in March.

McDonnell Douglas has only
been able to fly a "paper plane",
because it is offering the
MD100, effectively the replace-
ment of the ill-fated DC10,
which it scrapped last month.
The MD100 is still at the design
stage.

Surprisingly, the three-year-
old negotiations have received
some of the coverage given to
the bidding for BA's business.

The reason is simple. JAL has

seen how an impending de-
cision by a Japanese multi-
national company nowadays
has a riveting effect on foreign
audiences (as in the case of
Nissan and its location for a
European car plant).

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some of the coverage given to
the bidding for BA's business.

The reason is simple. JAL has

ceded to back up the niceties of
their financial proposals.
Japan's growing trade surplus
with their respective continents.

The only reference that JAL
has ever made to the number of
aircraft it might order came in a
briefing text to its senior

INVESTORS' NOTEBOOK ● edited by Michael Prest

JAPANESE YEN	7
£ STERLING	7
SWISS FRANC	7
US \$	3

The chart displays two indices over a period from August to August. The FT 30 INDEX (upper line) starts at approximately 560 and ends at 740. The FTA ALL SHARE INDEX (lower line) starts at approximately 340 and ends at 460. Both indices show a general upward trend with significant volatility, including a sharp peak in June followed by a decline and then a recovery.

Month	FT 30 INDEX	FTA ALL SHARE INDEX
AUG	560	340
SEP	580	360
OCT	600	380
NOV	620	400
DEC	640	420
JAN	660	440
FEB	680	460
MAR	700	480
APR	720	500
MAY	740	520
JUN	760	540
JUL	740	520
AUG	740	460

The new Argyll, with the merger out of the way, will consider including an ADP of

Shireburn and Argyll - are growing

COMMODITIES

The Flem

ing American

100-443887-100

ABN Bank	9 1/2	%
Barclays	9 1/2	%
BCCI	9 1/2	%
Citicbank Savings ...	110	%
Consolidated Crds ...	9 1/2	%
C. Hoare & Co	9 1/2	%
Lloyds Bank	9 1/2	%
Midland Bank	9 1/2	%
Nat Westminster	9 1/2	%
TSB	9 1/2	%
Williams & Glyn's ...	9 1/2	%

LONDON METAL EXCHANGE		RUBBER	31.98-32.00
OFFICIAL PRICES		Latex months	730
Official Standard figures.		1/20 Standard	
Prices in pounds per metric ton		LONDON GOLD FUTURES MARKET	
Silver in pound per troy ounce		£ per oz.	
Wheat & Co. Ltd. cash, value		Aug	422.00-424.00
COPPER THREE GRADES	1601.50-1620.00	Sept	422.00-424.00
1st months	1600-1620	Oct	422.00-424.00
2nd months	1600-1620	Nov	422.00-424.00
3rd months	1600-1620	Dec	422.00-424.00
4th months	1600-1620	Jan	422.00-424.00
5th months	1600-1620	Feb	422.00-424.00
6th months	1600-1620	Mar	422.00-424.00
7th months	1600-1620	Apr	422.00-424.00
8th months	1600-1620	May	422.00-424.00
9th months	1600-1620	June	422.00-424.00
10th months	1600-1620	July	422.00-424.00
11th months	1600-1620	Aug	422.00-424.00
12th months	1600-1620	Sept	422.00-424.00
13th months	1600-1620	Oct	422.00-424.00
14th months	1600-1620	Nov	422.00-424.00
15th months	1600-1620	Dec	422.00-424.00
16th months	1600-1620	Jan	422.00-424.00
17th months	1600-1620	Feb	422.00-424.00
18th months	1600-1620	Mar	422.00-424.00
19th months	1600-1620	Apr	422.00-424.00
20th months	1600-1620	May	422.00-424.00
21st months	1600-1620	June	422.00-424.00
22nd months	1600-1620	July	422.00-424.00
23rd months	1600-1620	Aug	422.00-424.00
24th months	1600-1620	Sept	422.00-424.00
25th months	1600-1620	Oct	422.00-424.00
26th months	1600-1620	Nov	422.00-424.00
27th months	1600-1620	Dec	422.00-424.00
28th months	1600-1620	Jan	422.00-424.00
29th months	1600-1620	Feb	422.00-424.00
30th months	1600-1620	Mar	422.00-424.00
31st months	1600-1620	Apr	422.00-424.00
32nd months	1600-1620	May	422.00-424.00
33rd months	1600-1620	June	422.00-424.00
34th months	1600-1620	July	422.00-424.00
35th months	1600-1620	Aug	422.00-424.00
36th months	1600-1620	Sept	422.00-424.00
37th months	1600-1620	Oct	422.00-424.00
38th months	1600-1620	Nov	422.00-424.00
39th months	1600-1620	Dec	422.00-424.00
40th months	1600-1620	Jan	422.00-424.00
41st months	1600-1620	Feb	422.00-424.00
42nd months	1600-1620	Mar	422.00-424.00
43rd months	1600-1620	Apr	422.00-424.00
44th months	1600-1620	May	422.00-424.00
45th months	1600-1620	June	422.00-424.00
46th months	1600-1620	July	422.00-424.00
47th months	1600-1620	Aug	422.00-424.00
48th months	1600-1620	Sept	422.00-424.00
49th months	1600-1620	Oct	422.00-424.00
50th months	1600-1620	Nov	422.00-424.00
51st months	1600-1620	Dec	422.00-424.00
52nd months	1600-1620	Jan	422.00-424.00
53rd months	1600-1620	Feb	422.00-424.00
54th months	1600-1620	Mar	422.00-424.00
55th months	1600-1620	Apr	422.00-424.00
56th months	1600-1620	May	422.00-424.00
57th months	1600-1620	June	422.00-424.00
58th months	1600-1620	July	422.00-424.00
59th months	1600-1620	Aug	422.00-424.00
60th months	1600-1620	Sept	422.00-424.00
61st months	1600-1620	Oct	422.00-424.00
62nd months	1600-1620	Nov	422.00-424.00
63rd months	1600-1620	Dec	422.00-424.00
64th months	1600-1620	Jan	422.00-424.00
65th months	1600-1620	Feb	422.00-424.00
66th months	1600-1620	Mar	422.00-424.00
67th months	1600-1620	Apr	422.00-424.00
68th months	1600-1620	May	422.00-424.00
69th months	1600-1620	June	422.00-424.00
70th months	1600-1620	July	422.00-424.00
71st months	1600-1620	Aug	422.00-424.00
72nd months</			

NEW YORK		NEW YORK		NEW YORK	
Month	Volume	Settlement	Month	Volume	Settlement
YR	...	4128	YR	...	4128
Jan-84	...	4128	Jan-84	...	4128
Feb-84	...	4128	Feb-84	...	4128
Mar-84	...	4128	Mar-84	...	4128
Apr-84	...	4128	Apr-84	...	4128
May-84	...	4128	May-84	...	4128
Jun-84	...	4128	Jun-84	...	4128
Jul-84	...	4128	Jul-84	...	4128
Aug-84	...	4128	Aug-84	...	4128
Sep-84	...	4128	Sep-84	...	4128
Oct-84	...	4128	Oct-84	...	4128
Nov-84	...	4128	Nov-84	...	4128
Dec-84	...	4128	Dec-84	...	4128
Jan-85	...	4128	Jan-85	...	4128
Feb-85	...	4128	Feb-85	...	4128
Mar-85	...	4128	Mar-85	...	4128
Apr-85	...	4128	Apr-85	...	4128
May-85	...	4128	May-85	...	4128
Jun-85	...	4128	Jun-85	...	4128
Jul-85	...	4128	Jul-85	...	4128
Aug-85	...	4128	Aug-85	...	4128
Sep-85	...	4128	Sep-85	...	4128
Oct-85	...	4128	Oct-85	...	4128
Nov-85	...	4128	Nov-85	...	4128
Dec-85	...	4128	Dec-85	...	4128
Jan-86	...	4128	Jan-86	...	4128
Feb-86	...	4128	Feb-86	...	4128
Mar-86	...	4128	Mar-86	...	4128
Apr-86	...	4128	Apr-86	...	4128
May-86	...	4128	May-86	...	4128
Jun-86	...	4128	Jun-86	...	4128
Jul-86	...	4128	Jul-86	...	4128
Aug-86	...	4128	Aug-86	...	4128
Sep-86	...	4128	Sep-86	...	4128
Oct-86	...	4128	Oct-86	...	4128
Nov-86	...	4128	Nov-86	...	4128
Dec-86	...	4128	Dec-86	...	4128
Jan-87	...	4128	Jan-87	...	4128
Feb-87	...	4128	Feb-87	...	4128
Mar-87	...	4128	Mar-87	...	4128
Apr-87	...	4128	Apr-87	...	4128
May-87	...	4128	May-87	...	4128
Jun-87	...	4128	Jun-87	...	4128
Jul-87	...	4128	Jul-87	...	4128
Aug-87	...	4128	Aug-87	...	4128
Sep-87	...	4128	Sep-87	...	4128
Oct-87	...	4128	Oct-87	...	4128
Nov-87	...	4128	Nov-87	...	4128
Dec-87	...	4128	Dec-87	...	4128
Jan-88	...	4128	Jan-88	...	4128
Feb-88	...	4128	Feb-88	...	4128
Mar-88	...	4128	Mar-88	...	4128
Apr-88	...	4128	Apr-88	...	4128
May-88	...	4128	May-88	...	4128
Jun-88	...	4128	Jun-88	...	4128
Jul-88	...	4128	Jul-88	...	4128
Aug-88	...	4128	Aug-88	...	4128
Sep-88	...	4128	Sep-88	...	4128
Oct-88	...	4128	Oct-88	...	4128
Nov-88	...	4128	Nov-88	...	4128
Dec-88	...	4128	Dec-88	...	4128
Jan-89	...	4128	Jan-89	...	4128
Feb-89	...	4128	Feb-89	...	4128
Mar-89	...	4128	Mar-89	...	4128
Apr-89	...	4128	Apr-89	...	4128
May-89	...	4128	May-89	...	4128
Jun-89	...	4128	Jun-89	...	4128
Jul-89	...	4128	Jul-89		

[illegible]

**Allotment of £19,834,041 7 per cent
Convertible Unsecured Loan Stock 1999**

The above mentioned Stock, allotted by way of right has been admitted to the Official List by the Council of The Stock Exchange. Particulars of the Stock are available in the Extra Statistical Services and copies of such particulars may be obtained during normal business hours on any weekday (Saturdays and public holidays excepted), up to and including 14 September, 1993, from:

Robert Fleming & Co. Limited
8 Crosby Square,
London EC4A 3DF

James Capel & Co. Limited
Winchester House
100 Old Broad Street,
London EC2M 4JF

1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	2939	2940	2941	2942	2943	2944	2945	2946	2947	2948	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مركز امن الاصل

PERSONAL COLUMNS

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

August/September Flight Availability

Destination	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th	31st	
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Police open fire as Pakistan mob goes on rampage

From Michael Hamlyn, Karachi

Police fired on a crowd estimated at 20,000 which went on the rampage in Pakistan's Sind province yesterday and unconfirmed reports said at least one person was killed and five wounded. The incident happened in the town of Ramipur.

The official total of deaths in the eight-day series of anti-government demonstrations has been given as 15. Unofficial estimates put it at more than 20. The Government said more than 700 people had been arrested.

A trial of strength is taking place in the streets and bazzars of the southern Sind province between the outlawed political opposition and the martial law regime of President Zia ul-Haq.

On the one side the eight-party Movement for the Restoration of Democracy is organizing a steady series of mass demonstrations in towns after towns of the province. On the other, the Government is replying with mass arrests, and stiff sentences of prison and the lash.

Last night the biggest demonstration since the protests began on Pakistan's independence day took place in a quiet agricultural town 275 miles north of here called Khairpur.

Protesters, estimated at more than 20,000 and calling for elections now and for the ousting of the Zia regime, stormed through the dusty streets and set fire to government buildings, including the civil court house, and two banks.

The Cabinet, at a special meeting, has decided that "severe action" will be taken against demonstrators.

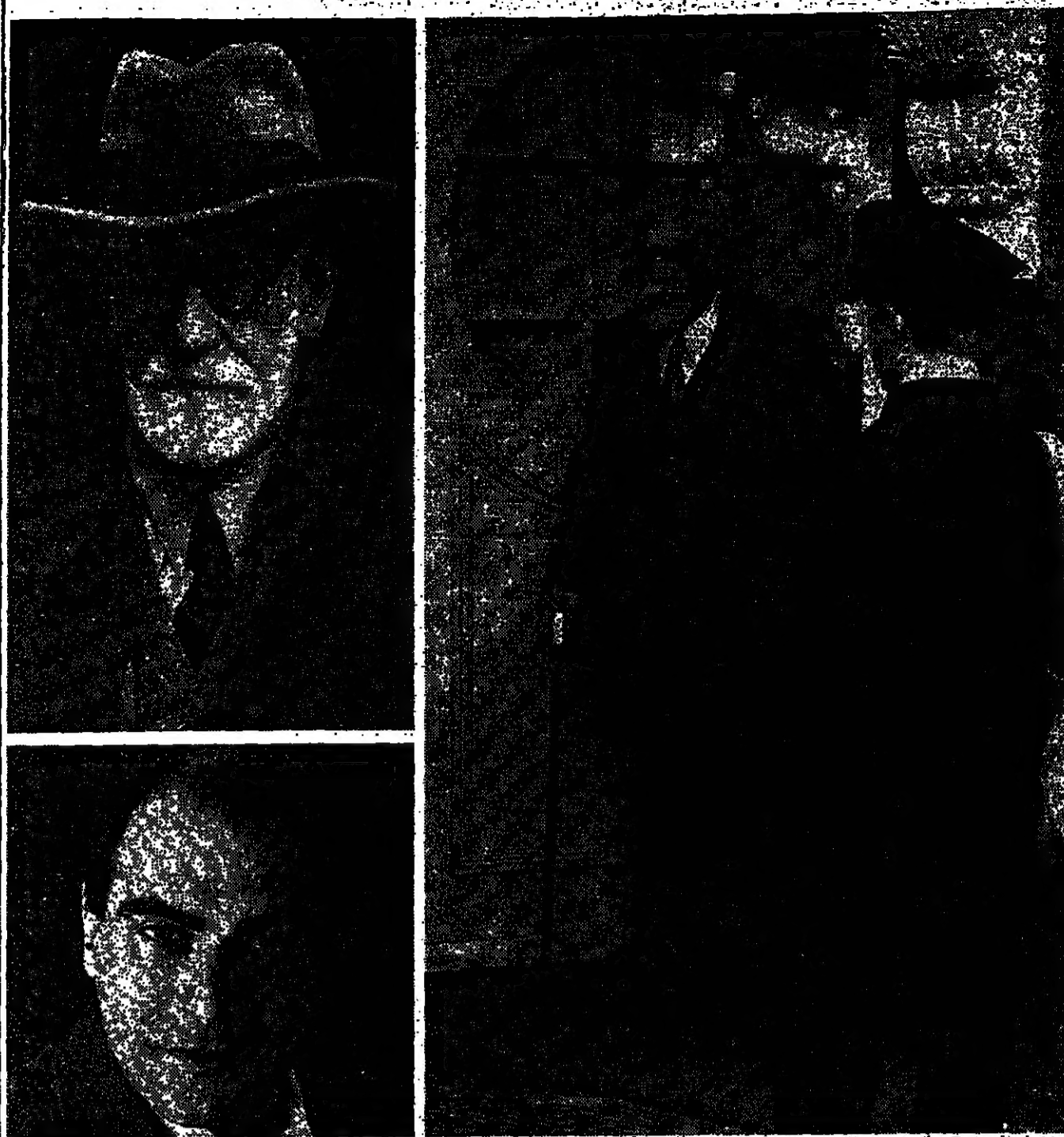
Lieutenant-General Mujibur Rahman Khan, the secretary to the Ministry of Information, announced after the nine-hour meeting that ministers had discussed "some isolated incidents of disruption of law and order". He said: "The law will be applied with its full force."

Military courts have sentenced at least 69 people to be flogged for their part in the protests which are racking Sind. Those convicted generally received a one-year prison sentence and were fined.

The new get-tough attitude of the regime has shot deterred the protesters. Yesterday medical students at Hyderabad University took to the streets. The Army, which has largely taken over the battle to keep civil order in the main Sind towns, replied with volleys of tear gas canisters.

It is plain that the announcement by President Zia that he will seek to restore democracy through carefully-controlled elections over the next 18 months has nowhere nearly satisfied the aspirations of the politically active in Pakistan.

Face to face with Sigmund Freud



The actor David Suchet has been transformed into a striking likeness of the elderly Dr Sigmund Freud, for a series on the life and work of the Austrian psychiatrist to be shown on BBC 2 early next year.

More health economies sought by the Government

Continued from page 1

"Health authorities are expected to continue to seek ways of making more effective use of manpower resources and of ensuring that there is a service justification for every post created. In particular, no vacancy should be filled unless there is a clear case for its continuation," the circular said.

Mr David Pashley, administrator for Brent health district in the North-West Thames region, said yesterday that the circular would create more confusion than before. Health authorities, including his own, already scrutinized vacancies carefully before filling them because of the constraints on manpower and expenditure.

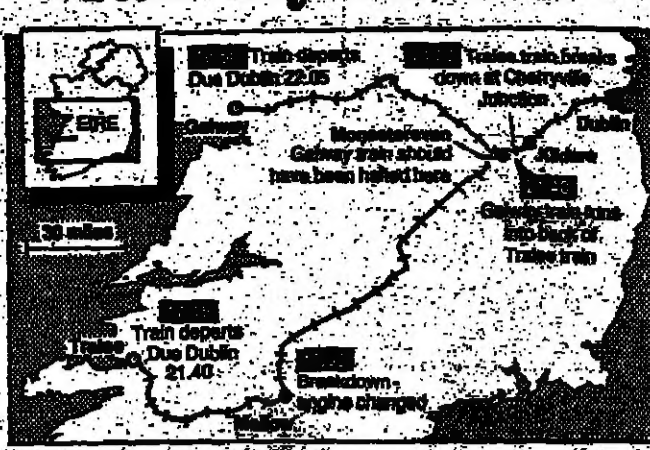
The circular confirmed that health authorities have until mid-September to negotiate with the DHSS before firm manpower targets for this year are set.

The revised cash limit figures show that the 14 English regions will be allowed 0.21 per cent on average above inflation, compared with the 1.2 per cent announced in January.

The four Thames regions will be expected to meet cuts of 0.68, or 0.64, per cent, while Trent and East Angles will be allowed 1.4 per cent and 1.9 per cent more respectively.

Health cuts victims, page 2

Investigation starts into Irish railway disaster



Continued from page 1

A heavy lifting crane pulled the first-class carriage away from the wreckage and hoisted it 20ft above the embankment.

Rescuers, who had worked throughout the night under spotlights, began digging into the shattered splintered wood to discover the fate of the 32 victims. A CIE spokesman, whose twenty-first birthday is next Sunday, said:

"The seven dead and 32 injured in the collision, two miles from Kildare station, were taken to local hospitals under the co-Kildare emergency plan which brought extra staff to hospitals, police, civil defence personnel and the army to the railway line. Along with other volunteers they worked with cutting equipment and their bare hands to try to rescue the injured."

Thirty miles away, in Dublin's Heuston station, anxious relatives waited as a fleet of coaches brought survivors from the scene. CIE inquiry lines, hospitals and newspaper offices were inundated with inquiries. The staff from both trains were taken by CIE officers to a local hotel for questioning about how the accident occurred.

Many of the 1,500 passengers on board the two trains were people returning from the country and there was confusion in the moments after the crash because bodies were buried across compartments as glass shattered and the train derailed.

Some survivors clambered from the wreckage and began digging with their hands to rescue others injured and trapped while others wandered dazed and shocked along the railway line past the debris of the train.

Trucks from the Dublin area were called in to clear the wreckage. Some managed to clamber down the steep embankment and over bog and grass to a main road where they wandered until people picked them up.

The Carrigrohane tragedy occurred on a straight stretch of line stop, a 40ft embankment surrounded by bog fields. Only 200 yards from the main Dublin to Limerick road.

Such was the impact on the Galway train hurtled into the derailed 17-15 from Trillick that the generator was hurled from the track and the last carriage, the first-class compartment, vaulted 30ft into the air.

Appeal to Irish informer in effort to save wife

From Our Correspondent, Belfast

The mother of Harry Kirkpatrick, the convicted Irish National Liberation Army murderer and police informer, pleaded with him yesterday to retract his evidence against 18 alleged former accomplices in an attempt to save his wife, Elizabeth, aged 24, who is being held by the INLA.

Mrs Eileen Hill, aged 46, went to Crumlin Road prison in Belfast for a 20-minute meeting with her son, who was sentenced in June to jail terms totalling almost 1,000 years, including five life sentences.

She said later that her son had stared at her blankly as she pleaded with him to retract the statements he has given to the Royal Ulster Constabulary.

Mrs Hill's husband, Mr Richard Hill and her handicapped daughter Diane, aged 13, were rescued by the Irish police from their INLA captors last Thursday. They had been held for 18 days.

"I asked Harry to retract to save the families from the hurt and worry this was causing and to think about his wife. He kept staring at me blankly," Mrs Hill said.

"I then lost my temper with him and told him to think positive. I told him it was a miracle that Dick and Diane got away and that Liz's life was at stake."

Mrs Hill said that her son replied that he had a lot to think about and would return to his cell. "He told me he would see me again; obviously there is still a chance he will change his mind and retract."

The actor David Suchet has been transformed into a striking likeness of the elderly Dr Sigmund Freud, for a series on the life and work of the Austrian psychiatrist to be shown on BBC 2 early next year.

Health cuts victims, page 2

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

General
Edinburgh International Festival, until 10 Sept, details (013) 226 4001; Edinburgh Book Festival, until 3 Sept, (031) 536 3501; Edinburgh Fringe Festival, until 10 Sept (031) 226 5257.

Talks
Elizabethan Food and Feasting, a talk for 8 to 15 year-olds, by Anna Meredith, Blackley Hall, Birmingham Museum, Chamberlain Square, Birmingham, 10.30 to 12.30.

Music
Street Musicians, Lecture Theatre, Royal Scottish Museum.

TV top ten

National top ten television programmes in the week ending August 14

1. Coronation Street (BBC, 7.30pm)
2. The A Team (ITV, 10.15pm)
3. The Prisoner (BBC, 9.15pm)
4. The Sweeney (BBC, 10.15pm)
5. The Bill (ITV, 10.15pm)
6. The Professionals (BBC, 10.15pm)
7. The Cuckoo's Nest (BBC, 10.15pm)
8. The Bill (ITV, 10.15pm)
9. The Professionals (BBC, 10.15pm)
10. The Cuckoo's Nest (BBC, 10.15pm)

Weather forecast

Pressure will build across the British Isles but a weak frontal trough will move SE across N and W fronts.

6 am to midnight

London, SE, central S, and E, central N. London, SE, central S, and E, central N. London, SE, central S, and E, central N.

High tides

Location	Time	Height
London Bridge	2.45	5.7
Southampton	2.15	5.5
Cardiff	2.00	5.4
Belfast	1.45	5.3
Edinburgh	1.30	5.2

Lighting-up time

Location	Time
London	8.15
Cardiff	8.10
Belfast	8.05
Edinburgh	8.00

Yesterday

Location	Temp	Wind
London	17.5	SW 12
Cardiff	17.0	SW 10
Belfast	16.5	SW 8
Edinburgh	16.0	SW 6

London

Yesterday's highest and lowest temperatures in London and the surrounding area.

Location	Highest	Lowest
London	17.5	12.0
Cardiff	17.0	11.5
Belfast	16.5	11.0
Edinburgh	16.0	10.5

Abroad

Location	Temp	Wind
Paris	18.0	SW 10
Rome	22.0	SW 12
New York	24.0	SW 15
Tokyo	26.0	SW 18

Anniversaries

Birth: Sir Astley Cooper, surgeon, 1768; Florence Nightingale, nurse, 1820; Winston Churchill, 1874; Sir William Wallace, Scottish nationalist leader, 1270; Leonardo da Vinci, 1452.

Concise crossword

1. Endlessly deceiving (5)
2. Name of joiner in "Berry & Co." (9)
3. Courses in confectionery-making (9)
4. Unfinished book shelf (5)
5. Was this creature a disaster? (6)
6. Altering the whole arrangement (8)
7. Sailor has repeated success on board (5, 4)
8. The course in which we came to grief (4)
9. Mary's brother's skipper, perhaps (4)
10. Need Ulster trip appear dull? (4-6)
11. Prediction by old government department about players (8)
12. Measure of drink that's supplied by 24's attendant (6)
13. Get young Val converted in church (5)
14. Writer Jack's no dull boy (9)
15. Lame border music (4, 5)
16. Finished letter written to theologian about sweetest (5)